

## Thatcher statement on top security 'spy' expected on Thursday

The Prime Minister will be briefed today on allegations, based on Mr Chapman Pincher's forthcoming book [details, page 4], that the late Sir Roger Hollis spied for the Soviet Union while Director-General of MI5. One former Home Secretary said that if Sir Roger had been a spy the damage done would have been inestimable.

### MI5 chief suspected since 1970

By Peter Hennessy and Stewart Tendler  
A full brief for the Prime Minister on allegations that the late Sir Roger Hollis, Director-General of the Security Service, MI5, from 1956 to 1963, spied for the Soviet Union, will await Mrs Margaret Thatcher on her return today from the EEC summit in Maastricht.



Sir Roger Hollis: Colleagues react with shock.

She is expected to make a statement in the Commons on Thursday about an accusation which, if true, would represent the greatest single triumph of the Soviet spy service, the KGB, and an incalculable setback to Western intelligence at the height of the cold war. Whitehall sources confirmed privately yesterday that Lord Trend, former Secretary of the Cabinet, was recalled from retirement in 1974 to reopen the case a year after Sir Roger's death, and that his report to Sir Harold Wilson, who was then Prime Minister, concluded that Sir Roger had been a KGB agent but the evidence was circumstantial.

Sir Harold would not comment on the report published in the *Daily Mail* yesterday by Mr Chapman Pincher. But one insider recalled that Sir Harold had believed the Trend report's findings and had been "wide-eyed with astonishment". The outcome came as no surprise to those at the summit of the Whitehall security and intelligence hierarchy who had known of the suspicions about Sir Roger at least since 1970, when he was questioned after a joint inquiry by MI5 and the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6.

As head of his service Sir Roger, enjoying the highest security clearance available, would have received, as a matter of routine, material from successive ministerial Cabinet committees on security and intelligence, the permanent secretaries' steering groups which serviced them, and the Joint Intelligence Committee, which collected material from all sources including MI6, defence and signals intelligence, and MI5.

One former intelligence figure said yesterday: "He could have spied any MI5 operation". Asked if Sir Roger could have passed more Russian sympathisers inside MI5, he replied: "I suppose so. But it would be very difficult, especially in modern times after all the scandals and the Maclean-Burgess affair."

Last night Lord Wigg, who was Paymaster General in the Wilson Government from 1964 to 1967 and dealt with security services, said of the allegations against Sir Roger: "I knew this man well and by all the standards by which one judges a man this was a great public servant dedicated to public service."

## Sir Roger's initiative in seeking immunity for Professor Blunt

By Our Political Editor

Sir Roger Hollis took the initiative in asking the Attorney General to grant immunity from prosecution to Sir Anthony Blunt, Mrs Margaret Thatcher disclosed in her speech in the Commons debate on November 21, 1979.



Mrs Thatcher said that in "early 1964" new information implicated Professor Blunt as a Soviet spy, but that it was unusable as prosecution evidence. The security authorities decided on immunity as the best way to secure both confession and Professor Blunt's cooperation.

Outlining procedures under which the head of MI5 reports first to the Home Secretary, Mrs Thatcher said of Sir Roger: "I can tell the House that in the case of Blunt the Director-General of the Security Service followed scrupulously the procedures that had been laid down. He had been laid down by the Home Secretary on March 2, 1964, in the course of which he told the Home Secretary about the new information implicating Blunt and he indicated he would be discussing with the Director of Public Prosecutions how to conduct the interview with Blunt, bearing in mind the Security Service's need to obtain as

much intelligence as possible about Soviet penetration."

If the Prime Minister was aware of the bitter irony she did not show it. The fact that Mrs Thatcher is deferring public comment until she returns from the EEC summit is seen at Westminster as giving substance to the report.

The Prime Minister, wishes, according to authoritative sources, to see what more she might be called upon to say as a result of Mr Chapman Pin-



Queen Beatrix with President Giscard d'Estaing, Herr Helmut Schmidt, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Andries van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister.

## British deny fish policy obstructions

From Michael Hornsby, Maastricht, March 23

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told her fellow EEC heads of government here today that Britain was as anxious as any other member state for an early agreement on a new Community fisheries policy.

Speaking during the opening session of the EEC's spring sum-

mit meeting, the Prime Minister rejected accusations that Britain had been obstructive. On the contrary, she said, Britain had tried hard to reach an accord last December when the Community had "come within an ace of agreement". Although she did not mention any country by name, it is known to be the British view that France was mainly responsible for the EEC's failure to reach agreement by the end-of-year deadline member states set last summer.

Speaking after the first round of talks, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary who accompanied Mrs Thatcher to the summit, said: "We are not trying to be obstructive; but we really do have a political and fisheries problem, and we must have an agreement that is fair to British fishermen."

After a long and bitter struggle, the British view was accepted by the other EEC members last week. Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, was less vehement on the subject than expected, saying none the less, expressed strong disappointment over the continued British veto on an EEC fisheries agreement with Canada.

The delay in activating the agreement has denied the West German deep-sea fleet access to Canadian cod fishing grounds off Labrador and Newfoundland. The British objection to the deal with Ottawa is that it would also reduce tariffs on Canadian fish exports to the Community.

The British say that most of this fish would land up on the already depressed British market. The consequences of the deal are therefore considered unacceptable until better protection is offered against cheap imports.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France described the continued delay over the Canada deal as "unjustified and unacceptable". Before the meeting the French government spokesman accused Britain of "national egoism". Officials were planning to meet during the night to try to agree a compromise enabling

Britain to lift its veto on the Canada agreement. After luncheon with Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands in the palace of the governor of Limburg, the province in which Maastricht is situated, the EEC leaders began their discussions in the baroque town hall with a gloomy review of the European economy.

Their exchanges focused on rising unemployment, and Mrs Thatcher spoke of the need to make more use of the EEC's regional and social funds to help to finance the costs of restructuring the steel and shipbuilding industries. But reducing inflation, she said, had to remain the priority.

Loan rates plea, page 15

## Civil Service strikers to picket tax centre and disrupt courts

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The crisis in the Civil Service deepened last night when union leaders called out another 100 inland revenue staff, to close loopholes in the collection of government revenue.

Strike instructions went out to staff at the Bush House cash collection office in London and the unions heard that two dozen management volunteers had been drafted in to cope with the diversion of big cheques from large employers.

Executive officers will picket the Aldwych offices of the inland revenue staff today in the hope of turning back top level civil servants who have agreed to break the strike deadlock so that money will reach the Treasury.

Their action comes on top of yesterday's announcement that the Council of Civil Service Unions announced yesterday that more than 300 members of three unions in the Scottish legal system will be on strike "until further notice".

Their action is expected to close the Sheriff Courts in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Inverness. The Civil Court of Session, which handles an average of three to four hundred divorce cases each week, is also likely to close, and the High Court in Edinburgh could be seriously disrupted.

In the defence sector the unions announced five new

strikes yesterday. Eighteen cartographers are stopping work at the Ministry of Defence mapping establishment in Feltham, London, with the intention of halting the supply of plans for military exercises.

At the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, 10 technicians will go on strike, which, according to the unions, would ground Buccaneer and Nimrod aircraft and halt aircraft trials.

Troops delayed: The custom's officers' work-to-rule yesterday disrupted the landing of 1,400 marines, soldiers and sailors at Plymouth (the Press Association reports).

They were understood to be searching all the personal kit and baggage of the men as they left the helicopter carrier HMS Bulwark and the assault ship HMS Intrepid.

The men had been in northern Norway for three months taking part in a Nato Arctic exercise. The Ministry of Defence said last night that the customs checks were more thorough than usual but the servicemen had all been cleared.

Besides the customs action—part of the Civil Service industrial action—bad weather meant that the men had to land by helicopter instead of by ship.

This is the last time Bulwark will disembark a marine force. Whitehall secrecy, page 2

## Troops join war on Basque terror

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 23

Spanish troops are to join the fight against Basque terrorism by working with the security police in keeping a watch along the frontier between the Basque country and France.

This was announced here tonight after a meeting of the interior cabinet. The meeting endorsed the plea made earlier today by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, to the Speaker of Parliament to give priority to the passage of anti-terrorist legislation as well as enabling legislation for introducing states of alarm, emergency and siege in the Basque country.

The Government evidently wants this legislation ready on

the statute book if the latest measures prove insufficient. The authorities have decided to tighten the legal control on the movement of goods and persons "at certain frontier posts", the statement tonight said, again referring to the frontier with France.

Madrid has repeatedly argued that the ETA guerrillas have been greatly aided by the sanctuary permitted them among the French Basque population living across the frontier. It was the ETA killing of two army officers last week that provoked the latest crisis.

The authorities are to set up a single command to be used on the Ministry of the Interior, with which the "relevant military services", presumably intelligence, will collaborate. This

is evidently intended to bring together under one supervision the civil guard and national police which have often operated independently in the past as de facto rivals.

The armed forces will collaborate with the security police in vigilance work in the frontier zones for as long as the Government judges necessary, the statement said.

Security forces in the Basque country are to be increased in number by moving police units at present performing security duties at airports or guarding military installations.

Tomorrow the Prime Minister is to attend a joint meeting of the superior councils of all three of the armed forces. The meeting has been summoned by King Juan Carlos.

## Democrats and alliance in clash over poll

The Council for Social Democracy dissociated itself from the decision of the Social Democratic Alliance to set up candidates to fight the council elections in May. Relations between the two organisations has deteriorated so much that they could prove a serious embarrassment to the new Social Democratic party to be launched on Thursday.

Page 2

## Anglo-Soviet accord

The Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement was renewed without fanfare at a Moscow ceremony. Political relations between the two countries remain cool, however, because of Afghanistan. On British insistence, the word "friendship" was excised from the accord's preamble, putting emphasis on the need to strengthen mutual cooperation and understanding.

Page 6

## Mugabe plea for aid

Zimbabwe is asking for £800m of aid for reconstruction and development projects. At the opening of the aid donors' conference in Salisbury, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, made an articulate and emotional plea for help from the international community.

## UK entry rules may break EEC law

Britain may be breaking EEC law and the European Convention on Human Rights because of the different way in which it treats men and women who want to bring into the country the person they intend to marry. The standing committee on the nationality Bill is likely to consider the anomaly.

Page 3

## Zia rivals are cowed

Pakistan Day passed quietly with no effective demonstrations against the martial law regime. President Zia-ul-Haq, who attended a Rawalpindi parade, is thought to have successfully emasculated political opposition by rounding up more than 1,000 people in recent weeks.

Page 6

## Bank staff strike

Today's 24-hour strike by clerical staff at the Lloyds Bank computer centre in London was not a cause of great concern in the City, where it was felt that such isolated action would have little impact.

Page 3

## Kidney aid sought

The Department of Health and Social Security is to be pressed for more resources for treating kidney failure by continuous peritoneal dialysis, which allows a fairly normal life to patients who carry a bag of dialysis fluid around with them.

## Synthetic pitch for football ground

Queen's Park Rangers Football Club are to install an artificial playing surface, although they have not yet received Football League permission. They will be the first Football League club to have a synthetic surface, at a cost of £350,000. Omnium has already been laid at the All-England Club, Wimbledon.

Page 10

## Poles fear emergency

Militant delegates attending an emergency session of the national leadership of the Solidarity trade union called for a general strike but Mr Lech Walesa, the union's chairman, pleaded for moderation. 'Rumours have reached me that a state of emergency could be introduced in response', he told a stormy meeting earlier tonight, page 5

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## Rome: Italian Communists on the attack after devaluation of lira

Classified advertisements: Personal, page 8, 22, 24; Apartments, 8, 16, 22; Saleroom and antiques, 22

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Letters: On Civil Service strikes, from Lord Houghton of Sowerby; disarmament, from General Sir David Fraser, and Mr Frank Cousins and Mr John Newton. Leading articles: Increases in the rates; American policy in southern Africa; Training for the unemployed.

Arts, page 9

John Russell Taylor on Drawings and Watercolours by 13 British Artists and other new shows in London; John Higgins interviews John Dexter, the director. Features, pages 8, 12

Bernard Levin enters the spy game; Marcel Lehoucq: The 77 Index rose 0.3 to 501.2. Taiwan restored; Rowing: Boat Race umpire named.

Obituary, page 14

Mike Ballwood, Professor Marjorie Nicolson, Lord Piers.

Equities spent a cautious day after last week's strong rise; gilt opened firm but saw profit taking after supplies of the "cup" had been exhausted; the FT index rose 0.3 to 501.2.

Financial Editor: Leeds activates a dormant market.

Business features: Adrienne Gleeson on criticism of the inland revenue's suggestions for dealing with tax havens.

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## All Metros to be recalled

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

BL announced yesterday that it was recalling all 48,000 mini Metros sold in Britain since the car was launched in October for a "minor modification" to the steering column.

The decision was taken after an investigation by BL engineers into two accidents in which drivers reported that the steering had tightened when the clutch was depressed.

BL engineers discussed their findings yesterday with officials of the Department of Transport. The company said it would write this week to all Metro owners inviting them to contact their local dealer.

Owners are being told that "certain unorthodox driving techniques could cause heavy pressure from the driver's left foot on the rubber seal at the base of the steering column, thereby stiffening the steering action".

The modification which overcomes the difficulty has been introduced on Metros still in production. Left-hand-drive versions destined for export markets are not affected. The Department of Transport said that provided the car was driven in the normal way there was no need for concern.

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# Democrats and SDA split over elections

By Ian Bradley

The Council for Social Democracy issued a statement yesterday dissociating itself from the decision of the Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) to put up candidates in the county council elections in May.

Relations between the two organizations, which have never been good, are deteriorating in a way that could prove a serious embarrassment when the new social democratic party is launched on Thursday.

The two groups have very different origins and purposes. The SDA was set up in 1975 as a right-wing pressure group within the Labour Party and prescribed by the party last December.

It is a loose federation of local social democratic and democratic Labour groups and has a high proportion of former Labour councillors among its members. Many of them feel that they have the necessary grassroots experience and contacts to provide the local organization for the new party and they are concerned at what they see as the exclusiveness of the new Council for Social Democracy.

Privately, SDA members have complained that the council seems more ready to accept and use Liberal and Conservative converts than work with them in the provinces.

In its statement yesterday the council said that it was neither running nor endorsing candidates "for the simple reason that there is not enough time to organize effectively between the launching of the new party and the elections."

At present the only link between the two bodies is provided by Mr Douglas Eden, secretary of the SDA, who sits on the council's organizing committee. Mr Eden, who is also the council's press officer, said yesterday that if Mr Eden ran as a candidate in the county council elections he would automatically cease to be a member of the committee.

Mr Eden has already announced that he will be running as a candidate in Islington, South in the Greater London Council election.

Mr Eden said that he thought relations between the SDA and the council were "excellent". He pointed out that in a speech last week Mr Roy Jenkins had indicated his approval of social democrats standing on their own initiative in the May elections. He added that all members of the SDA would join the new social democratic party when it was launched on Thursday.

The SDA has announced the names of its eight candidates who will be fighting in the GLC election.

Mr Stephen Haseler, chairman of the SDA, will stand against Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Borough Council, in Lambeth, Norwood.

The Rev David Mason, a former vice-chairman of the planning committee of the GLC, will stand against Mr Bryn Davies in Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Mr Roger Fox, national organizer of the SDA, will oppose Mr Paul Moore in Lambeth, Central.

Lambeth is the only London borough to have social democrats standing in all its GLC seats. Islington will have two candidates, Mr Patrick Sheeran, who last week resigned from the Labour group on the borough council, will oppose Mr Steven Bundred in Islington, North, and Mr Eden will oppose Mrs Frances Morrell, former adviser to Mr Greenwood, in Islington, South.

Mr Michael Burton, a barrister, will oppose Mr Andrew Harris in Putney. Mr Peter Leighton, a former chairman of Waltham Forest Education Committee, will stand against Mr Paul Boateng in Waltham, and Mr Jim Daly, a former chairman of the GLC transport committee, will stand against Mr Kenneth Livingstone in Paddington.

Mr Eden said that those eight would probably represent the final tally of social democrats in the GLC election, although there was a possibility that someone would be put up against Mr Anthony Banks in Tooting. The SDA has deliberately chosen to put up candidates in seats that have left-wing Labour candidates.

Eric Heffer, page 12

## Candidate choice angers Labour

From Tim Jones

Active members of the Labour Party in the Gower constituency are threatening a revolt over the adoption of a prospective parliamentary candidate who will not reflect their choice.

On Saturday, members of the general management committee will be asked to choose from six candidates in the knowledge that the first-choice candidates have been excluded from the selection procedure.

Barring a catastrophe, the winner will be the member for the constituency for the foreseeable future, for it is one of the safest seats for Labour in the principality.

The situation has been created by the decision of the sitting member, Mr Ifor Davies, who has a majority of more than 10,000, not to seek reelection.

The method by which the six have been shortlisted, and the favourites excluded, brings into dispute the question of democratic selection within the Labour Party.

After months of lobbying and personal appearances by the candidates before Labour and trade union branches, the executive committee met last Friday to consider their choice.

Before them was the list of nominations which showed clearly that party workers within the constituency favoured two candidates: Mr Caerwyn Roderick, the former MP for Brecon and Radnor, and Mr John Powell, a barrister with local connections.

The list showed that of the 12 nominated candidates Mr Roderick was the clear favourite, as he had secured 21 nominations: five from Labour branches, two from the women's section, and 14 from the trade unions.

Mr Powell, the other front runner, gained seven nominations: four from the branches, two from the women's section, and one from the trade unions.

When members of the management committee were confronted with the shortlist prepared by the executive, which showed that the front runners had been excluded, there was an acrimonious and heated confrontation.

The difficulty lies with the directive given that members of the executive having agreed the size of the shortlist must be made up of 12 candidates, one from each branch. That leads particularly to negative voting, to certain candidates being kept off the shortlist.

## Budget leak inquiry results may not be disclosed

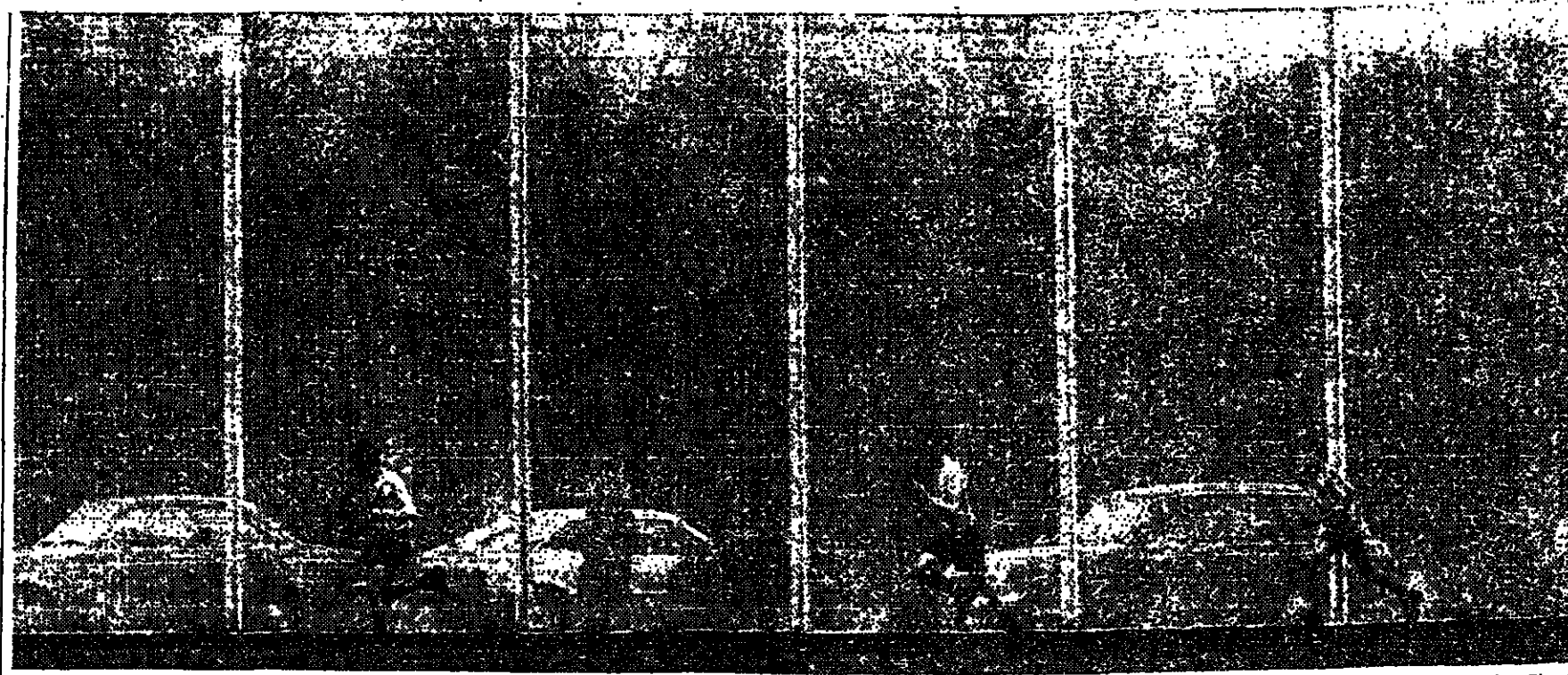
By George Clark

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in a parliamentary written answer prepared before she left for the European summit meeting, confirmed that the inquiry into Budget leaks, published in two Sunday papers on March 8, is continuing. "It extends to all who had access to the relevant information", she said.

The report in the Sunday Times two days before the Budget is understood to be the main target.

There was no information from Whitehall about how the inquiry had proceeded, but an impression is being given that the public may never know the results.

At question time, Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, said in reply to a question on "coordinated information": "The remarkable thing about these so-called leaks was not their accuracy but their inaccuracy."



Inmates running round the fence at Send detention centre, where there is increased emphasis on "a more sustained pace in carrying out tasks".

## Detention centres to get tougher

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Stricter regimes, already used in two detention centres, are to be introduced at two more, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday. They will be at Foston Hill, near Derby, which has 55 places, and Haslar, near Gosport, Hampshire, with 100.

Mr Mayhew was speaking at Send, near Woking, Surrey, one of the centres where a tougher regime is used at present.

The other is at New Hall, near Wakefield, West Yorkshire. He had earlier praised boys for "putting their backs" into marching about the parade ground to the barked orders of an ex-Army colour sergeant now in the prison service.

What good (or harm) the new regimes will do was not immediately obvious. The regime is not as tough as National Service, when one noted RAF corporal used to march recruits within a smelly distance of the cookhouse and about-turn them if they were not smart enough. "Swing those bloody arms", he used to say, "or I'll tear 'em off and beat you with the soggy end."

Have Send and New Hall drill sessions have become an important part of the programme. Parades and inspections have been increased in number and formalized. Staff at Send have been put back into uniform, and both centres lights out is at 9.30 pm.

At New Hall the construction industry training course has been closed, as has the cassette breaking workshop at Send. At both centres wood is chopped, sawed and bundled as a supplementary activity in "severe" weather. Physical education has been increased from an hour each weekday to an average of 1 1/2 hours.

Of inmates over compulsory school age who receive compulsory education, only those who are clearly backward have lessons in the day time: the others are taught in the evening. There is increased emphasis "on a more sustained pace in carrying out tasks, care and attention to detail, tidiness and discipline". Bedding, razors, toothbrushes and shoes are laid out immaculately. Muddy boys in running gear splashed past under the minister's approving gaze. "But will it make the boys good?" I asked Mr Mayhew. "It may well open a window on a way of life that will not lead to a life of crime," he replied.

One boy told the press that his term had been hard, though not as hard as he thought it would be. Another, who said he had been in Send under the old regime for taking and driving away a vehicle said the reason he was reconvicted for burglary was that he had been made redundant.

Send's tough regime did not seem to be doing him any harm. He said he would keep up his physical fitness programme after he left.

It is difficult not to think that the regimes are as much a political as a penalological approach. They will provide Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, with a suitable answer if he runs into opposition for seeking to cut prison sentences because of overcrowding. To relieve general overcrowding in the detention centre system, he is now being forced to use some borstal accommodation.

## Whitehall secrecy on tax disruption

By Melvyn Westlake

Whitehall and the revenue departments are stopping all information about the extent to which the civil servants' industrial action is disrupting Government finances.

The Government is particularly anxious, at the present critical stage of its struggle with the unions, that they should not be encouraged by any suggestion that their action is succeeding.

In the Commons yesterday, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, insisted that it was still too soon to make a reliable judgement about the financial implications of the unions' action. But it was clear, he said, that a substantial proportion of revenue due had been received. No one in Whitehall was prepared to quantify the proportion getting through.

However, the revenue departments have moved quickly to counter the inference made in advertisements by the Council of Civil Servants Unions, that Public Accounts Committee was told yesterday.

But the chances of recovery depend on how much a particular aspect of the loss can be matched against any of the individual civil servants convicted. Mr C. W. Moseley, Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of the Environment, told the committee.

The fraud was committed by staff at the East Anglian area office of the Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings. Although only four civil servants and five contractors were charged with corruption and theft, the Director of Public Prosecutions had material on a further 33 people, Mr Moseley said.

Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton and chairman of the committee, said that although the frauds were committed over a year ago they raised important questions about the way departments controlled public expenditure.

Two of the civil servants received a prison sentence of three years and nine months. The third was fined £500, with a suspended prison sentence of 12 months. The fourth civil servant died before the trial.

Four contractors received prison sentences of between four years and six months and the fifth received a nine-month suspended sentence.

Explaining the difficulties of recovering the money, Mr Moseley said that a considerable amount of money had been paid for the removal of rubble. Clearly any attempt to say how much rubble was at an ancient monument before removal was fraught with difficulties.

The Department of the Environment has, on the advice of the Treasury solicitor, issued protective writs in the sum of £13,134.

Mr Moseley told the committee he was satisfied that safe-guarding had been taken to ensure that the fraud could not happen again were working.

ment to maintain the flow of revenue there would be no comprehensive records of who had paid PAYE, that no proper accounting methods were being kept, and that traders would not receive VAT repayments during the period of the strike.

In reply, revenue departments are making it clear that the industrial action does not absolve companies and traders from making their tax payments on the due dates.

The computerized collection centres at Shipley, West Yorkshire, and Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, have been closed for more than a week, but the revenue departments have written to large payers of PAYE advising them how to circumvent the closure. Smaller taxpayers are being advised to use National Giro transmission to the Bank of England.

The main threat to Government finances is that the union's action could push up the level of public sector borrowing and possibly even increase interest rates.

It is also possible that even a temporary jump in the public sector borrowing requirement could have an adverse effect on sentiment in the financial markets.

Letter, page 13

## Historic homes fraud has cost £226,000

By Francis Gibb

A fraud by civil servants over contracts for work on ancient monuments and historic buildings between 1972 and 1977 has cost the taxpayer £226,058, the Public Accounts Committee was told yesterday.

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## New Forest animal underpasses closed

By Jacob Ecclestone

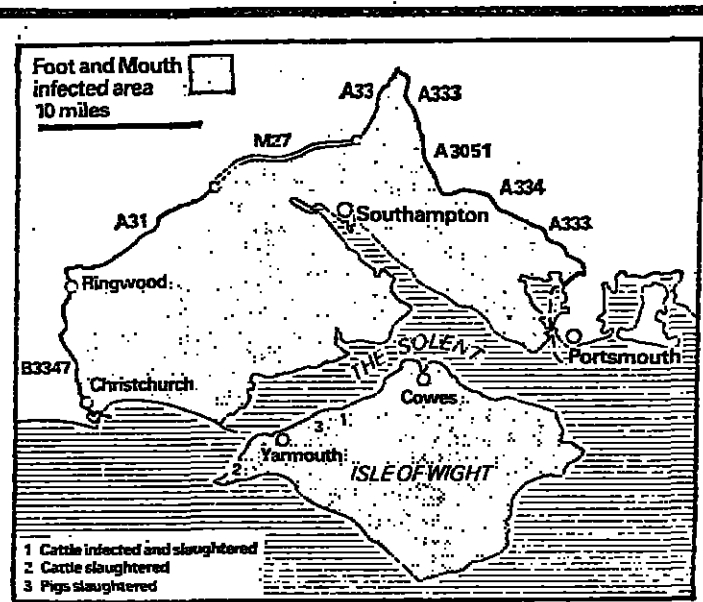
Animal underpasses on the A31 through the New Forest have been closed to restrict the movement of thousands of deer, ponies and cattle grazing freely only a few miles away from the Isle of Wight outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Gates were put up on Sunday night, and a ban imposed on the movement of stock on farms in the area.

The Forestry Commission, which is responsible for the forest deer, has withdrawn permission for all sports and recreation in the 140 square miles of woodland. No decision has yet been made on whether to close the only camp site open now, but the southern orientation of the site, which were to have been held in the forest next weekend, have been cancelled.

Deer have contracted the disease in other countries in the past, but the commission has no record of any outbreak among wild deer in Britain.

The commission plans to minimize disturbance to forest animals. It will not catch deer for marking this week, to avoid unnecessary movement in the herds. There are more than 1,000 deer in the forest.

Ponies and cattle, grazing in the forest under ancient commoners' rights, are the responsibility of the verderers. Sir Dudley Forwood, the Official Verderer, said that the Ministry of Agriculture had ordered a "standstill" on all farm animal movement between the sea and the A31 and the M27. Ponies and cattle ranging in the forest were confined south of the A31 by gates and barriers across the underpasses. The verderers would not be herding the animals unless ordered to do so.



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## Foot-and-mouth officers can work as normal, Civil Service unions say

Veterinary surgeons and field officers fighting the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in the Isle of Wight, and southern counties have been told by their union that they can work normally.

Like thousands of other civil servants, they have been withdrawing good will as part of the Civil Service unions' campaign to raise the Government's pay offer. But as the threat of foot-and-mouth increased at the end of last week 100 of the staff of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service for and were given special exemption by union leaders.

Miss Margaret Platt, assistant general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, said:

Servants, rejected suggestions that any delay in response to the outbreak had been caused by the union dispute. If any delay had occurred, the blame lay with staff cuts, she said.

"We have asked them to work in the way they normally work on these occasions, working all the hours that there are", she added.

## Warning of time curb in police corruption case

From Michael Horsnell

Middlesbrough. The judge in the police corruption case at Teesside Crown Court warned John Symonds, the defendant, that he might have to impose a time limit on cross-examinations.

That came after several warnings by Judge Sirovan, QC, that Mr Symonds, who is conducting the defence, is asking unnecessary and irrelevant questions of prosecution witnesses.

The judge said: "It is my responsibility to ensure the trial is conducted with reasonable expedition and the jury's time and public time are not wasted. If you do not stick to essentials tomorrow I may have to put a time limit on you."

Mr Symonds, aged 45, a former Metropolitan Police detective sergeant has denied three charges of corruptly obtaining a total of £150 from Mr Michael Perry, then a criminal, in 1969 in payment for helping him to obtain an arrest warrant.

The Crown has alleged that tape recordings were taken by Mr Gareth Lloyd and Mr Julian Mounter, reporters from The Times, who were investigating police corruption.

The trial continues today.

## Fresh remand in wife murder case

Paul Vickers, aged 46, a surgeon, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Cumbria, and Pamela Collison, aged 33, a political researcher of New Barner, Harfordshire, who are jointly charged with the murder of Mr Vickers's wife, were again remanded on bail yesterday until April 16.

Commitment proceedings at Newcastle Magistrates' Court were adjourned last week pending a High Court ruling on whether reporting restrictions could be reimposed.

## Mr Atkin upset by Eire unit claim

From Christopher Thom

Belfast. The government has exceptional step yesterday issuing a thinly disguised rebuke to Mr Brian L. Foreign Minister of the Republic, for saying yesterday that Irish unity could be achieved within five years.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that remark attributed to Mr Lenihan could rise to misunderstanding insisted that the conf talks were between Brit the republic in January, and would not, have a to do with the internal ment of Northern Ireland constitutional position.

Mr Lenihan, however, again in an interview for the BBC World Service, the talks could pave the way for Irish unity within five years. The issue could be postponed for another year or two for reasons of Irish unity would flourish.

Mr Lenihan's remark further anger and the British Government is faced with an intense pressure by Ulster "loyalists" who fear they are impending betrayal by the republic.

They see the betrayal as from Mrs Margaret Thatcher's talks with Mr Charles H. Prime Minister of the Republic in Dublin in December.

The joint committees set up the summit has added a suspicion. Mr Lenihan's remarks have given a flip campaign, which shows of winning after Mrs Thatcher's recent visit to the Republic.

During her visit she said that there would be no optional change without the consent of the majority population in the North.

Mr Atkin's statement day came after an published in a Dublin paper on Sunday in which Lenihan suggested the summit in December a agreement to set up studies were the basis a process towards Irish unity.

British officials in Northern Ireland, he said, the people of Northern Ireland would have to be coaxed to the idea first.

In yesterday's interview said that within 10 years, the closeness would be achieved that would be an aspiration for a united Ireland.

"We can in this island structures that will people to preserve their tions, and I mean this tarily in regard to the population," he said. "I believe that the structure will also satisfy the aspirations of people who believe united Ireland."

Mr Robert Sands, who been on hunger strike, Maze Prison near Belfast, March 1 in support of demand by republican pri for political status, was yesterday to the prison pital.

The Northern Ireland said the move was to fa medical supervision, an because of any marked d ration in his health.

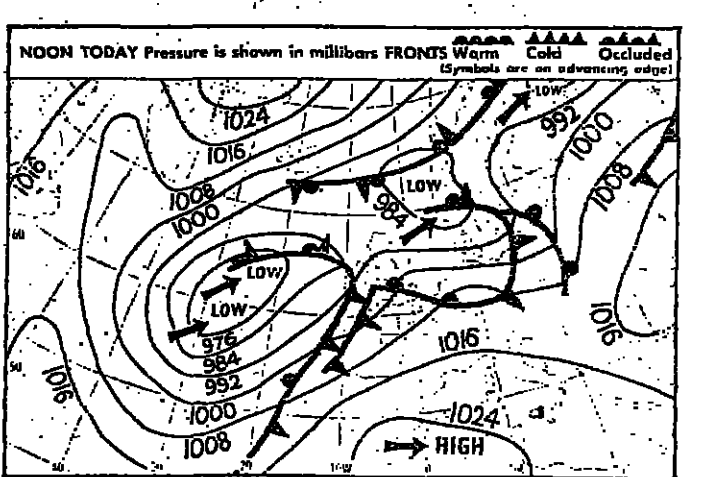
Conservative MP n to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, Conservative MP for Mid Berks, has decided not to re-election in the constituency at the next election.

General election, Mr Hastings said, he would stand in the constituency at the next election.

Mr G. A. P. Spence, 11-467, Conservative MP for the constituency, said:

## Weather forecast and recordings



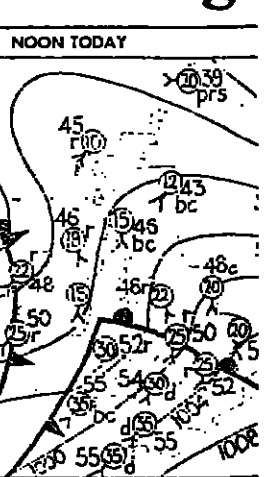
Today. Sun rises: 5.35 am. Moon sets: 6.20 pm. Moon rises: 7.48 am. 10.22 pm. Last quarter: March 28. Lightning up: 6.30 pm to 5.22 am. High water: London Bridge 3.35 am, 7m; 4.13 pm, 7m; Avonmouth 9.22 am, 12.9m; 9.35 pm, 12.7m; Dover 12.59 am, 6.5m; 1.10 pm, 6.2m; Hull 8.23 am, 7.2m; 3.35 pm, 7.3m; Liverpool 1.10 am, 8.9m; 1.20 pm, 8.8m. It=0.3048ft. Im=3.2808ft.

A weak ridge of high pressure will give way as troughs of low pressure move quickly NE across most areas. Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, SE, E, central N, NE England. Mostly dry at first, some bright intervals becoming cloudy with rain at times; winds S or SW, fresh or strong; max temp 12° to 14° (54° to 57° F). SE, central S, SW England, Midlands Channel Islands, Wales. Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle becoming heavy in places, hill fog, a few drier periods later; wind S, fresh or strong; locally fog in exposed parts; max temp 12° to 14° (54° to 57° F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and perhaps a few showers at first, but rain spreading from SW becoming heavy at times; hill fog; max temp 9° to 11° (48° to 52° F). SE, central S, SW England, Midlands Channel Islands, Wales. Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle becoming heavy in places, hill fog, a few drier periods later; wind S, fresh or strong; locally fog in exposed parts; max temp 12° to 14° (54° to 57° F).

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WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: C, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fog; r, rain; s, sun. A. Athens 13.5, B. Berlin 12.5, C. Copenhagen 11.5, D. Dublin 10.5, E. Edinburgh 11.5, F. Frankfurt 12.5, G. Geneva 11.5, H. Hamburg 12.5, I. Istanbul 13.5, J. Jerusalem 14.5, K. London 12.5, L. Lyons 11.5, M. Madrid 13.5, N. Naples 14.5, O. Oslo 11.5, P. Paris 12.5, Q. Rome 13.5, R. Stockholm 11.5, S. Sofia 14.5, T. Tehran 15.5, U. Uppsala 11.5, V. Vienna 12.5, W. Warsaw 13.5, X. Zurich 11.5, Y. Yerevan 14.5, Z. Zagreb 13.5.



Today. Sun rises: 5.35 am. Moon sets: 6.20 pm. Moon rises: 7.48 am. 10.22 pm. Last quarter: March 28. Lightning up: 6.30 pm to 5.22 am. High water: London Bridge 3.35 am, 7m; 4.13 pm, 7m; Avonmouth 9.22 am, 12.9m; 9.35 pm, 12.7m; Dover 12.59 am, 6.5m; 1.10 pm, 6.2m; Hull 8.23 am, 7.2m; 3.35 pm, 7.3m; Liverpool 1.10 am, 8.9m; 1.20 pm, 8.8m. It=0.3048ft. Im=3.2808ft.

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## ATTENTION Carmen Rolla Brush MODEL CT265

We have ascertained that certain components on the Carmen Rolla Brush Model CT265 do not meet required standards under certain conditions, which could give rise to a fault when used with acetone, possibly resulting in a hazard and damage to the product. If you have one marked with any of the following batch code numbers on the handle, we suggest you take it as soon as possible to your nearest Carmen authorised Service Agent who will exchange it free of charge. Batch Code Numbers—021, 022, 027, 052, 037, 041, 042, 043, 044, 047, 101, 102.

Should you have any problem contacting your Service Agent, send your Rolla brush to us at the address below. Full postage will be refunded. We apologise for any inconvenience, but our total commitment to consumer safety permits no risks—however slight.



## Government to be told immigration rules may break EEC laws

By Lucy Hodges

The Government is to be told that it may be breaking EEC law as well as the European Convention on Human Rights because of the different way in which it treats men and women who want to bring their fiancées into this country.

A report drawn up by the European Parliament's lawyers, which has been approved by European MPs, is in the hands of all members of the standing committee on the nationality bill, who meet today for more discussion of the Bill's clauses. It is expected to be raised at the earliest possible opportunity.

The European Parliament's report is about the furthest it could go on the issue because it would be up to the courts to decide whether the United Kingdom was in breach of EEC law and the convention.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said the report in effect invited people to take their cases to the European courts to get a ruling. The point at issue is the Government's new rule on the fiancée of a husband of a woman living in Britain, which came into force last year. In order to bring her fiancée into this country, a woman has to be technically settled here and either to be born here or have a parent born here. Many bring their fiancées into Britain if they are settled here. They do not have to have been born here or to

have had a parent who was born here. Pressure groups say the distinction is discriminatory and nine complaints have been filed with the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg. They claim the rule is calculated to prevent non-white women settled here from seeking husbands abroad.

The European Parliament has also found that the rule may contravene two aspects of EEC law: the principle of non-discrimination and the principle of freedom of movement within the European Community.

One of the nine women who have filed complaints in Strasbourg may also have a case under EEC law because her Indian fiancée is a music student in West Germany.

Britain's immigration rules have been under consideration by European officials for two years. They were originally raised by socialist MEPs in 1979. Miss Hewitt said yesterday: "The European Parliament has condemned British immigration rules on foreign husbands. We note that the government will take note of this and change the rules as well as the Bill now going through Parliament."

The rules made it impossible for certain foreign husbands to acquire British citizenship under the nationality bill. In its resolution, the Parliament invites the Government to reconsider the rules during the Bill's stages.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Prince welcomed: The Prince of Wales talking to children yesterday, when the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of York visited the Prince of Wales' school in Newbury. The Prince of Wales was accompanied by the Duchess of York and the Prince of Wales' children. The Prince of Wales was seen talking to a group of children in a room with high ceilings and large windows. The Prince of Wales was wearing a dark suit and a white shirt. The Duchess of York was wearing a light-colored dress. The Prince of Wales' children were also present. The Prince of Wales was seen talking to a group of children in a room with high ceilings and large windows. The Prince of Wales was wearing a dark suit and a white shirt. The Duchess of York was wearing a light-colored dress. The Prince of Wales' children were also present.

monarchist abuse that was heard on the angry march two weeks ago to protest about police and press handling of the tragedy. "There's our Charlie," yelled an onlooker. "Say hello to Di," screamed another. The Prince was greeted by hundreds of local schoolchildren before he officially opened the building, which cost £600,000. The previous Pagnell Street community centre was burnt down four years ago in a fire similar to the one in New Cross Road. The Prince had promised to open the new centre, and gave £1,000 for its rebuilding.

## Gunman dies in siege house fire

A former world motor cycling champion held detectives at bay with a shotgun yesterday and died after setting fire to the house he was in.

Mr George O'Dell, who won the world motor cycle sidecar championship in 1977, is believed to have shot himself after the five-hour siege yesterday.

Mr O'Dell had held the police at bay in a luxury detached house in Ash Tree Way, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, after an incident in which his brother-in-law was shot and wounded after a family argument.

Mr O'Dell and his wife had one to the brother-in-laws one after a late-night drink. During the siege, Mr Len Vitherall, the injured brother-in-law, was taken from the house by police and ambulance. Mr O'Dell then released his wife before setting the house on fire. Detectives believe he then turned the gun on himself.

Mr O'Dell was told by doctors last week that the injuries he suffered over the years of racing threatened to paralyse him and he had abandoned racing.

The police went to the house shortly after 2 am yesterday, but all attempts to persuade Mr O'Dell to give up his weapon failed.

After that Mr O'Dell apparently started the fire which badly damaged the house. His body was found on the first floor of the house together with loaded shotgun and ammunition.

When Mr O'Dell won the championship he was the first British winner since 1953, and his triumph came when he was 40 and had been racing for 10 years.

## Whitehall brief: Onslaught on 'black economy' pays off

### Tax commandos making ground against the forces of fiscal darkness

By Peter Hennessy

There are two ways of looking at Britain's "black economy", the hidden element in the country's commercial life which Whitehall believes accounts for 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product and deprives the Board of Inland Revenue of between £3,000m and £3,500m a year.

It can be seen as the last vestige of the Victorian era of economic mastery; or it can be treated as the thin end of a sinister wedge, afflicting the law-abiding trader with unfair competition and leading, if unchecked, to a widespread collapse of fiscal probity and the creation of a nation of fiddlers.

There is no doubt how the Board of Inland Revenue regards the "black economy". Its members see it as their greatest single headache, a practice that could bring the entire system into disrepute. It may seem perverse to parade a revenue success story at a time when large sections of the country's tax-gathering machine are motionless because of selective strikes organized by the Council of Civil Service Unions. But the past six years have seen just such a situation. The 1975 management review suggested a new initiative against the hidden economy.

The present debate inside Somerset House is on how best to consolidate recent advances. The revenue estimates that it is now clawing back five times as much tax from the "black economy" as it was in 1976 thanks to its renewed emphasis on investigatory work and to legislative changes introduced five years ago which gave its staff greater powers of search and improved access to traders' books.

Leading its assault force are the "tax commandos". They are "special offices" are staffed by teams of carefully selected tax inspectors chosen, as one insider put it, for "the fire in their bellies".

There are special offices in Edinburgh, Manchester, Solihull and Sheffield. London has two, with a third opening in June. First set up in 1976, each contains 11 inspectors under a group leader. Group leaders pool experience at regular meetings in Somerset House with Mr David Hugo, assistant director in charge of special offices and a member of the revenue's Technical Division 2 under Mr Denis Moorcraft.

Special offices tend to concentrate on two types of operation: the large individual taxpayer, including wealthy overseas residents in the United Kingdom whose timely use of a fast car to Heathrow can make things difficult for a tax inspector hoping to find them at home; or special projects such as foreign companies operating in the North Sea or Fleet Street's casual workers.

Occasionally work on a project can lead to threats of violence from less delicate practitioners of black economics. "It is a young man's game", one experienced Somerset House man said, offering a genteel euphemism for his clients whom he described as "our ghost workers who have not yet joined the revenue club".

Three benefits accrue from a successful special office operation: first, the cash it brings in; second, the continuing gain if a large group is drawn into the pay-as-you-earn system and kept there, like the Fleet Street casuals, who now provide £2m a year to the Exchequer; and third, the deterrent effect on those who would evade tax but for the reports they receive of what has happened to others.

The revenue estimates that for every pound spent on the salaries and overheads of a special office team, £18 is brought in that would have been lost.

That provides a job satisfaction of its own, but the illuminators of the black economy say there is another factor which heightens it. Unlike policemen, who usually start from the position of investigating a known crime, special office inspectors first have to show that an offence has been committed.

With the scalps of so many fined tax evaders in their intrapartments, why are the special offices under review, as was disclosed last month in the board's annual report? The question is whether to expand the special offices or to strengthen the investigative work carried out by normal local offices.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

## Thief hitched a ride to the police

A man escaping after a robbery gave a motor cyclist a lift, but was taken to the police.

Hugh Leishman, aged 35, of Clowance Lane, Devonport, and Mark Jensen, aged 20, of Emma Place, Stonehouse, Plymouth, had stolen £1,265 from a filling station, Plymouth Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Jensen ran off and was caught, while Mr Leishman asked Mr Simon Bamber for a lift into Plymouth on his motor cycle in exchange for money.

But Mr Bamber, aged 18, became suspicious when he saw police by the side of the road, and he gave Mr Leishman up.

Both men admitted robbery. Mr Leishman was sentenced to three years in prison, with a concurrent sentence of 18 months for being in breach of a suspended sentence for theft and unlawful wounding. Mr Jensen was sent to borstal.

## More funds urged for new kidney treatment

By Nicholas Timmias

The Department of Health is to be pressed to provide extra resources for an improved treatment of kidney failure that is the fastest growing of the three methods in use.

From fewer than 150 a year ago, more than 500 patients are now being treated by peritoneal dialysis, which allows a fairly normal life in return for carrying a bag of dialysis fluid and a tube around all the time and changing it four times a day.

The method is not new. Recent improvements in the technique, however, offer the hope that it will reduce the waiting list of patients in Britain's kidney units, which at present means that the United Kingdom comes fifteenth in the European league table of the number of patients being treated.

Dr Anthony Wing, Director of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association registry at St Thomas's Hospital, London, said yesterday that almost 1,000 patients a year with end-stage kidney failure aged less than 55, were not being treated in the United Kingdom, and so were dying. Over that age many more were being denied treatment.

Continuous dialysis, which eliminates the need to hook a patient to a machine for six hours or more three times a week, is not free from difficulties. Dr Wing said, however, that he was talking about something that is going to save a lot of lives.

The method involves using the peritoneum, the membrane that surrounds the gut in the abdominal cavity, as the barrier through which waste products in the blood, normally excreted through the kidneys, can be extracted by flooding the abdominal cavity with dialysis fluid. This draws out the waste products into the bag of fluid for disposal.

The chief danger is that the method will lead to peritonitis, an infection of the abdominal cavity, which can occasionally be fatal.

Dr Wing said that a kidney transplant, from which 2,694 patients were benefiting at the end of 1979, was still the treatment of choice for younger people. A further 3,200 people receive kidney machine treatment at present. The use of continuous peritoneal dialysis, however, was increasing so fast that it was now accounting for roughly half the new patients receiving treatment.

First-class training of patients in sterile techniques was, however, essential to prevent infection.

The method was particularly suitable to older patients who would be a poor transplant risk and had difficulty in coping with kidney machines.

The National Federation of Kidney Patients' Associations is seeking a meeting with Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to press for more resources.

Mrs Valerie Brooks, aged 53, a nurse, yesterday said the treatment had been "a real life-saver" to her after she developed kidney failure.

## Lloyds strike expected to have little impact

By Margaret Pagano

The Stock Exchange and clearing banks were unmoved last night by the threat of today's 24-hour strike by clerical staff at the Lloyds computer centre at Sampson House, London.

Reaction in the City was that this isolated action would have little impact on the financial system. Lloyds said the strike by the 600 members of the Banking and Finance Union (Bifu) at Sampson House over the pay negotiations might fail in its aim to close cashpoints throughout the country.

The bank was confident that sufficient management and non-Bifu employees would cross the picket line to ensure that the cashpoint computers would operate as normal this morning. But the one and a half million cheques cleared by Lloyds each day will be affected and it will take a day to clear the backlog.

Customers of Lloyds and the other clearing banks should have to wait only a day before cheques are withdrawn or paid in.

Mr Nick Cowan, director of the Federation of London Clearing Bank Employers, said the federation's 10 per cent offer was final.

Other Bifu members are due to strike from 4 pm on Thursday at Barclays' computer centres in Gloucester and Wythenshawe, Manchester.

## The Gaelic complaint revived

Gaels are often accused of being uncompaining to a fault, even when they have plenty to complain about. Recently, the list has been formidably long.

A private member's Bill from Mr Donald Stewart, the Scottish National Party MP, seeking to improve the status of the Gaelic language founded in the Commons. Nato is seeking to extend Stornoway airport to a forward operating base bringing Tornado jets and non-Gaels to the centre of Gaelic society. An Comunn Gaidhealach, the Gaelic language and cultural movement, has been rebuffed by a minister for not presenting as effective a case for Gaelic that mustered in Wales for Welsh, while the indifference of up to 10,000 Scots who speak Gaelic, but will not say so on census forms, further weakens the Gaelic case for official help.

Accordingly, An Comunn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

### Regional report

#### Ronald Faux Stornoway

Mr Colin Spencer, the movement's education officer, arranged a fringe meeting at the Labour Party annual conference in Scotland, and for the first time a Gaelic policy was presented to the delegates. The three other big political conferences north of the border will receive similar pressure.

Mr Spencer believes that a large measure the survival of Gaelic depends on the commitment of political parties, but the Gaelic movement has little political muscle to flex. There are probably about 89,000 Gaelic speakers, representing 1.8 per cent of the Scottish population.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success

would have done. The Council of Highland Scottish University Students has been revived from the Celtic studies departments at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen universities. Some wall-daubing has been done by two militant Gaelic groups called Ceartas (Justice) and Fearg (anger), although An Comunn disapproves of such action.

The number of people learning and speaking Gaelic is faltering slightly, but could recover. The Western Isles Council, based in Stornoway, operates a bilingual policy. The BBC's *Com Gao* series for Gaelic learners is to be repeated on the national network, and a project promoting the language in schools among the Western Isles is gradually ensuring the encouragement of Gaelic as a natural language among the young.

A Gaelic publishing house, Acadair in Stornoway, has published 22 titles and is preparing another eight. It receives financial help from the local council and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

## Stornoway noise inquiry has to cover its ears

From Our Correspondent Stornoway

The start of the fifth day of the public inquiry into the £40m proposals to upgrade the Nato base at Stornoway airport was shattered yesterday morning by the sound of a Tornado aircraft. It was produced through a battery of amplifiers in the inquiry convening room by members of the Keep Nato Out committee.

As the inquiry was about to start, Mr Alexander Bell, the committee's chairman, announced that members intended to demonstrate what the island people would be subjected to from Tornado aircraft.

There followed a two-minute noise reaching 118 decibels, which made the audience cover their ears.

After the demonstration, the committee said: "The demonstration of aircraft noise is an attempt to awaken the public to the cruel reality of what is proposed."

## London flood precautions criticized in report

By Jacob Eccleston

Large parts of London could be flooded before the Thames barrier is complete, a report by the International Disaster Institute says.

The flood barrier, in Woolwich Reach, was approved in 1972, and after many delays, is expected to be finished by December, 1982, at a cost of £400m.

The report pays tribute to the Greater London Council's planning for a flood, but says that resources for staff training are too slight. It is concerned that the GLC does not have the authority to enforce coordination among the London boroughs adjoining the river.

Although people living and working in areas at risk of

flooding have been warned, the report says, the quality of information has been varied and people do not remember what to do when warning sirens sound.

The report estimates the chance of a flood in London at between 1 in 20 and 1 in 10 over the next three years. If the barrier was further delayed, the risk in a five-year period would rise to between 1 in 12 and 1 in 5.

It recommends that the Department of the Environment's role in precautions should be clearer and bigger, and says that more information is needed on how many people in areas at risk sleep in basements or on the ground floor.

## Hayman MP defiant over source

Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield, West, said yesterday that he would go to jail rather than reveal where he got his information about Sir Peter Hayman's connexion with the Paedophile Information Exchange case.

He told a crowded press conference at the House of Commons that he intended to hand over to Lord Hailwood of St James's Palace, the Lord Chancellor, documents about child pornography.

Considerable pressure had been put on him not to disclose that Sir Peter had been referred to by a pseudonym in the trial of a member of the Paedophile Information Exchange, he said.

Inside Parliament pressure had come from Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, and a senior Cabinet minister he would not name.

## Mr Mike Hailwood dies in hospital

Mr Mike Hailwood, 10 times world motor cycle champion, died in hospital yesterday after a road crash on Saturday night in which he suffered severe head injuries. He was 41.

His wife, Pauline, a former actress, was at his bedside at Birmingham Accident Hospital when he died at 3.16 pm. There was no question of any life-support machinery being switched off, the hospital said.

Mr Hailwood's Rover 3.5 car was in collision with the back of a lorry on the A435 at Portway, near the Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcester border. His daughter, Michelle, aged nine, was killed, and his son, David, aged six, was slightly hurt.

He is understood to have been taking his children for a supper of fish and chips when the crash happened.

Among the first to pay tribute to him yesterday was

Mr Hector Munro, Minister for Sport, who said: "Britain has lost one of its very best and most courageous sportsmen. His achievements as a world champion are legendary."

Mr Rodney Gould, a close friend and business partner, described Mr Hailwood as "a perfectionist". "He was a great person to work with. It did not matter what he was doing, it had to be done right," he said.

Mr Gould said he would probably continue the Birmingham motor cycle repair and servicing business of Hailwood and Gould.

Mr Ted Macauley, who was Mr Hailwood's racing manager in 1978 and 1979, said: "It is so sad and ironic that he should die the way he has. I would describe him as the world's greatest ever racer. He won just about every award there was to win. The only thing he has lost is his fight for life."

Obituary, page 14

# BRITAIN'S ENEMIES KNOW SOUTH AFRICA'S MINERALS ARE AS VITAL TO THE WEST AS MIDDLE EAST OIL.

Nobody underestimates the importance of Middle East oil although alternative sources do exist.

But this is not true of strategic minerals such as manganese and chrome, both essential for making steel.

For these, South Africa is the only major source this side of the Iron Curtain.

And South Africa's platinum is necessary for refining North Sea oil.

The international role of South African gold is, of course, indisputable.

No substantial alternative sources exist in the Free World.

And there are no substitutes.



For further information write to the Director of Information, South African Embassy, London.

## Consumer drive to peg London Transport fares

By Michael Bailey

A new "non-party" campaign to improve London Transport fares down has been launched by 14 consumer groups in advance of the County Hall elections in May.

It seems certain to help Labour's chances for its manifesto. Like Labour's, supporters expanded services at "reasonable" fares, even at the price of higher subsidy.

Lord Young of Darlington, founder of the Consumers Association and campaign chairman, said yesterday: "London's needs have been pushed aside. Financial support to back up fare revenue is less than in any other major city in the world."

## Warrant issued for French rugby player

A warrant for the arrest of the French rugby player, Pierre Lacans, who took part in Saturday's win against England at Twickenham, was issued yesterday when he failed to answer charges of being drunk and disorderly after the game.

Lacans and a friend, René Manac, who failed to answer the same charge, were given unconditional bail at Bow Street Magistrates' Court. The hearing was adjourned so that a friend could engage a solicitor for them.

After the adjournment, the solicitor, Mr Colin Reynolds, said he understood that the players had returned to France on an arranged charter flight. They did not mean disrespect and would return for the hearing on May 8.

## London flood precautions criticized in report

By Jacob Eccleston

Large parts of London could be flooded before the Thames barrier is complete, a report by the International Disaster Institute says.

The flood barrier, in Woolwich Reach, was approved in 1972, and after many delays, is expected to be finished by December, 1982, at a cost of £400m.

The report pays tribute to the Greater London Council's planning for a flood, but says that resources for staff training are too slight. It is concerned that the GLC does not have the authority to enforce coordination among the London boroughs adjoining the river.

Although people living and working in areas at risk of

flooding have been warned, the report says, the quality of information has been varied and people do not remember what to do when warning sirens sound.

The report estimates the chance of a flood in London at between 1 in 20 and 1 in 10 over the next three years. If the barrier was further delayed, the risk in a five-year period would rise to between 1 in 12 and 1 in 5.

It recommends that the Department of the Environment's role in precautions should be clearer and bigger, and says that more information is needed on how many people in areas at risk sleep in basements or on the ground floor.



The Hollis affair: Sir Roger's career

# Spy catcher who stayed cool in MI5's hottest seat

By Craig Seton

It is becoming the nature of Britain's espionage and counter-intelligence operations after the war that secret files filled with the names of traitors and the dead never gather dust. Sir Roger Hollis, the relaxed, cool head of MI5 for nine years until 1965, died in 1973, aged 67. An appreciation in *The Times*, signed D.G.W., said of him:

"The personal qualities responsible for his rise were those of integrity, objectivity and immovability in times of crisis. They were qualities he greatly needed when he became head of the service in 1956 and faced a decade of almost continuous national security problems. Indeed, it has been said of him by one of his closest collaborators that the hotter the climate of national security, the cooler he had become."

The appreciation detailed the career in security began when Sir Roger joined MI5 in 1938 and noted how, during the war-time expansion of the service, he was one of the few professionals to hold his own against the competition of "outside talent".

Roger Henry Hollis, the son of a Bishop of Taunton, educated at Clifton College and at Worcester College, Oxford, did more than that. He rose to become acting head of Section F, responsible for overseeing Soviet and other communist operations in this country and the colonies, before becoming deputy head of MI5 in 1953.

Three years later he was the DC, the Director General. It was a black period for British intelligence. Any retrospective of British security during and after the "cold war" details a range of breath-stopping calamities which had to be dealt with far-reaching repercussions for the service itself and on government. The names of the Lonsdales, the Krogers, Philby, Maclean and Burgess, Vassall and eventually Profumo littered newspaper headlines.

At this time, and until he retired in 1965 to the Somerset village of Catcott, Sir Roger was rarely if ever publicly referred to. He got the evidence anonymously to the Radcliffe inquiry into the Vassall affair in 1963 and later in the same year to an inquiry undertaken by Lord Denning in the Profumo scandal.

During the Profumo case the anonymous Director General of the Security Service was severely criticised for what was judged in informing the Government at the time of the implications of the scandal.

Lord Denning found that the security service, MI5 should not be found at fault. He said: "Once they came to the conclusion that there was no security interest in the matter, but only moral misbehaviour in a minister, they were under no duty to report it to anyone. They did come to that conclusion. They came to it honestly and reasonably..."

The evidence in Lord Denning's report suggests that Sir Roger's role was quite crucial.

He refers to a minute which came before the Head of the Security Service on February 4, 1963.

It is filled, as he told me, with prophetic insight. It is of much importance and I set it out in full:

"If a scandal results from Mr Profumo's association with Christine Keeler, there is likely to be a considerable political rumour in the present climate produced by the Radcliffe Tribunal. If in any subsequent inquiries we were found to have been in possession of this information about Profumo and to have taken no action on it, we would, I am sure, be subject to much criticism for failing to bring it on light. I suggest that this information be passed to the Prime Minister and you might also like to consider whether or not, before doing so, we should interview Miss Keeler."

The Head of the Security Service considered this minute and discussed it too with his deputy. They appreciated the point that if a scandal results from Christine Keeler's association with Mr

Profumo there is likely to be a considerable political rumour—but they thought that that was essentially a political matter which was now in the hands of the politicians and not the concern of the Security Service. They knew that Admiralty House were in possession of the story and had decided to confront Mr Profumo with it. The Head of the Security Service felt that the action which the officer was suggesting was leading them outside the proper function of the Security Service and that he ought to pull him back a bit. So he issued a firm instruction not to go into it."

The allegations there referred to are known to Admiralty House. No inquiries on this subject should be made by us."

Thus the important decision was made: that the Security Service should not pursue any investigation in the matter. In particular they should not interview Christine Keeler.

The report shows that later in the same month, February 1963, the Commander of Special Branch saw the Security Service and this time the Deputy Director said that no action should be taken at present.

Lord Denning then wrote that the decision meant important statements by the police of January 26 and February 5 did not reach any minister until May 29. It raised in his mind the question of whether the Security Service had erred or not in failing to put them forward.

It was later suggested that Sir Roger had become an anonymous casualty of the Profumo affair, but the author of the appreciation in *The Times* said the Denning inquiry "disposes of the myth that it was the Profumo affair that led to Hollis's retirement."

If he was criticized anonymously for the Profumo case,

Sir Roger was to be publicly rebuked during his retirement over the case of his first marriage and the circumstances of his divorce from his first wife, the daughter of a Somerset solicitor whom he married in 1937.

In his book *My Silent War*, Kim Philby wrote:

I have already described how far the unsatisfactory relations between SIS and MI5 contributed towards my appointment to Section 9. It was now necessary for me to continue the good work and place our relations on a new and friendly basis. My opposite number in MI5 was Roger Hollis, the head of its section investigating Soviet and Communist affairs. He was a likeable person of sound bent who had joined MI5 from the improbable quarter of the British American Tobacco Company which he had represented in China.

Although he lacked the strain of irresponsibility which I think essential (in moderation) to the rounded human being we got on well together and were soon exchanging information without reserve on either side. We both served on the Joint Intelligence Sub-committee which dealt with communist affairs and never failed to work out an agreed approach to present to the less well informed representatives of the service departments and the Foreign Office.

In 1971, a former Conservative MP, Commander Anthony Courtney, alleged that Sir Roger had laid himself open to blackmail after failing to deny that he had committed adultery with Miss Edith Valentine Hammond, his secretary, who became his second wife. Commander Courtney failed to be readopted as a Conservative candidate after the KGB sent photographs of him in bed with a Russian woman to newspapers and politicians.

Commander Courtney, now aged 72, said from his home yesterday: "He made himself an obvious blackmail target through having a long affair with his secretary. I knew him for many years, he was a very dear friend, and I am sure that he was not the slightest bit inclined to have been a KGB stooge."

"I do not believe he would ever have been a spy. What could they possibly offer him? He had plenty of money."



1969: Sir Roger with his second wife, Edith "Val" Hammond, his secretary of 18 years. He was divorced and remarried in 1958.



## Long Soviet parade postwar British spies

The recruitment of Sir Roger Hollis by the KGB would have been the greatest victory in Russia's long campaign to penetrate Britain's defences. Major defection cases and arrests since the last war show the breadth of the infiltration by Russia and her allies:

1946 Dr Alan Nunn May discovered passing atomic secrets.  
1950 Dr Klaus Fuchs, department head at Harwell, also supplied atomic weapons details.  
1950 Dr Bruno Pontecorvo, another Harwell scientist, defected.  
1951 Donald Maclean, head of American Department at Foreign Office, and Guy Burgess, second secretary at British Embassy, Washington, defected.  
1958 Instrument engineer Brian Linney revealed electronics secrets.  
1961 Portland naval spy rings broken to reveal Gordon Lonsdale, Russian spy, and a team including Mr and Mrs Peter Kroger; Miss Ethel Gee, an Admiralty clerk, and Mr Henry Houghton, an Admiralty clerk, found spying at M16.  
1962 William Vassall, Admiralty

clerk, found passing secrets.  
1963 Profumo affair: War Office minister involvement in a circle included Russian diplomat Kim Philby once a figure in M16, fled to Russia after admitting treason.  
1964 Sir Anthony Blunt, former M15 man, moved to M16 working Russians during the 1950s. Frank Borsard, secretary of Aviation, the Russians.  
1966 George Blake from Wormwood prison.  
1968 RAF chief to Douglas British spy with Russians with semi formation.  
1971 Nicholas Fraser, a RAF sergeant, found sold V-bomber secret Czechoslovakia.  
1972 Leonard Birchall, member of the Foreign Office, passed documents to Russians.  
1973 Naval sub-lieutenant Bingham found spy in the village on Sunday.  
1979 The Blunt affair: publicly in Common law as Professor Blunt's neighbourhood and how

## Clear his name, says fan

Sir Roger's family said yesterday that they were "shattered and hurt" by the reports. His son Adrian, a lecturer at Keele College, Oxford, said: "My reaction has been one of complete shock and surprise. Everything that I knew about my father comes out against these allegations."

"It seems to me very surprising if a person could have worked for the Russians for such a long period without giving something away. There is nothing much I can do, but I hope something will be said to clear up the matter and to clear my father's name. He was very devoted to his country."

Mr Hollis was warned last week by a former colleague of

his father's in the service the allegations would be. He and his wife have been, without success, to Mr Hollis's stepmother, Mrs. Hollis said: "I find the idea that he should be a country just incredible. So English, he liked English things, he was a cricket watcher and go always drove British cars. He had his suits made in England. My personal feeling he could have no reason to betray his country. It is totally unlikely."

The Hollis affair: The 'Daily Mail' text

# How the long search for a mole narrowed to a man at the top

□ This is the first instalment of the Daily Mail's exclusive account of 'The Hollis Affair', about which the Prime Minister is to make a Commons statement. The account, which is being serialised in the Daily Mail all this week, is adapted from the book *Trade in Treachery* by Chapman Pincher.

Today, the Mail will be publishing further revelations concerning Sir Roger Hollis's activities in both the Profumo and the Blunt scandals. The Mail is republishing this material by agreement with the Daily Mail.

This is the story of what is perhaps one of the most dramatic and sensational secret investigations ever conducted in the history of this country.

Over a period of several years, from 1963 to 1974, loyal officers of MI5 conducted a long, exhaustive and exhausting inquiry into the alarming probability that there was a "mole", a long-standing Soviet agent implanted deep in the heart of our intelligence Services.

What is more, as the old files were dusted off when MI5 officers began the laborious process of back-tracking old operations, it was clear that if there was a "mole", he was placed close to the very pinnacle of the agency.

Eventually, these MI5 officers, first acting unofficially, and then managing to persuade the Secret Service, MI6, to work with them on a joint committee, called the Fluency Committee, conducted the most difficult and the most sensitive inquiry which either agency had ever been involved in.

With a quickening sense of foreboding, the investigators narrowed the short list of possible "moles" down to five, including one woman. Each was fed "barium meals", specially doctored documents or verbal information which might enable the investigators to ascertain where the leakages came from.

The suspects were quickly narrowed down to three and then to two. One, a very senior officer in MI5, was given the code-name "Peters". The other, astonishingly and frighteningly, was the head of the service himself, Sir Roger Hollis.

"Peters" himself was put through the most remarkable series of tests. His telephones at work were bugged, the mirror in his office was removed and replaced by a two-way mirror behind which a television camera recorded every move. Despite it all, "Peters" was in the clear, leaving the last of the five, Sir Roger Hollis himself, as the chief suspect. The only man now seemed possible. The head of the Security Service could have been a Russian agent.

Sir Roger, the son of a bishop, was born in 1905, educated at Clifton College in Bris-

tol and Worcester College, Oxford, which he entered in 1924.

However, he left without a degree as he felt he would not do well in the examinations and joined the 'British American Tobacco Company working for them for nine years in China. There, he contracted TB and was sent to Switzerland for a cure and in 1938 returned to England apparently with no prospects. He had no degree, his health was suspect and the only job he could find was as a clerk/typist. Yet, within a year he managed to worm his way into MI5, quickly rising to become Acting Head of Section F—responsible for overseeing Soviet and Communist operations in this country and the colonies. Then in the early 1950s, he became Deputy Director-General of MI5 and in 1955, when the then top man, Dick White, moved over to the Secret Service, Director-General of MI5 and the man in charge of all of Britain's security services.

But all of that was in the past as Sir Roger was enjoying his retirement in this idyllic rural retreat where he was looked up to and respected by local people.

Then, peace was finally shattered when on a day in 1974 he was told that he was required to come to London to MI5 headquarters to face allegations which had been made about him. There he met his successor, Sir Martin Furlival Jones, who told him that suspicions which had arisen about his past activities had to be cleared up. The man who had once and for so long been the chief of the department now faced the humiliation of being taken in a "safe house" near by to face 48 hours of virtual non-stop interrogation.

Then, and during a subsequent interrogation, Sir Roger never broke. His frustrated interrogators believed that they had before them the most successful spy in history—a KGB agent so successful that he made the notorious spies of the past like Burgess and Maclean, Philby and Blunt look very much in the second league.

But in order to prove it they needed a confession and this they were never to get.

Probably the Hollis affair would have been left buried for ever within the vast files of MI5 if certain members of that service and the Secret Service had not been so concerned about the astonishing scale of Soviet penetration into the service over such a long period of time and had not agitated privately for an independent inquiry.

It was because of that pressure that the Cabinet Secretary of the period, Sir John Hunt, asked his retired predecessor, Lord Trend, to carry out a personal investigation. By that time

Hollis was dead, but Lord Trend had put before him the evidence which proved without question that since the war there had been a Soviet "mole" buried within the topmost echelons of MI5—a "mole" who was other than Anthony Blunt.

## 'The history that Hollis tried to keep hidden'

While one group of investigators looked into the files seeking evidence of Soviet penetration, another group investigated the rather strange history of Sir Roger himself. What they came up with was alarming.

Certainly, they showed that Sir Roger had been less than frank who he first applied to join MI5, particularly concerning his past associates. No one knew, until the investigation of his past began, that two of his closest friends at Oxford were members of the Communist Party, both to become well-known journalists and writers.

No one knew, until the investigators found it out for themselves, that while in Shanghai he had become friendly with an American Left-Wing journalist and a dedicated agent for the Russians who had been deeply involved with Soviet spy rings then active in Shanghai.

And one knew that he had known a notorious Soviet agent, the "particularly brutal" recruiter for the KGB. This was how the CIA described him when, at the behest of the British, it also began investigating Hollis's background. He was known for the ruthlessness with which he used bribery, women and blackmail to secure agents. Hollis, it was shown, was susceptible to sexual indulgence and developed a notable reputation as a lady's man.

What was significant, too, was the persistence with which Hollis had got into MI5. He had been rejected once by a MI5 board, and also by the Secret Service. But this did not put him off. He tried everything he knew to break in and eventually succeeded when he met an MI5 officer at a tennis party and was finally recommended for recruitment.

Assuming for a moment that Hollis was already in the hands of the KGB, then he was certainly running true to type. Whenever Soviet Intelligence secures a prominent recruit, he or she is pushed to set a job in MI5, the Secret Service, Government Communications Headquarters, the BBC, the Foreign Office or the Home Office, in that order. There is, of course, nothing wrong in a young man trying

hard to get into the Security Services, but when, in the process, he conceals extremely relevant aspects of his past life then that is bound to raise suspicions about his activities.

As for Hollis's behaviour, once he was established as the Director-General of MI5, that, too, caught the attention of the security investigators. His habit of remaining late in his office in Leconfield House in Curzon Street, often until about 8 pm, suggested some activity which he wished to keep private.

But there was something infinitely more suspicious which came to light than that. A meticulous search of MI5 offices revealed that there was a locked drawer in an antique desk which had not been used for years; examination showed that, unlike all the other drawers, the edges of which were dusty, the locked drawer had recently been in use.

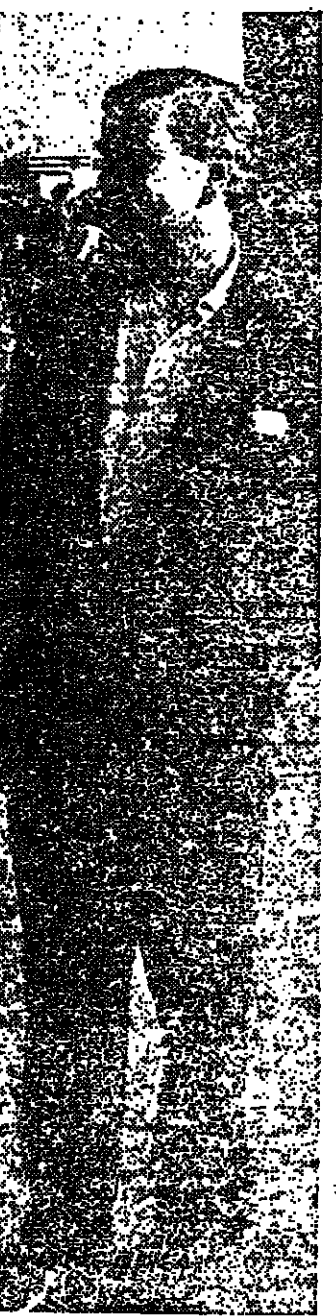
One evening Hollis was asked for his permission for this drawer to be opened the following morning by means of a skeleton key. He agreed. When, on the next day, the drawer was opened there was nothing inside but, from marks on the dust, it was obvious that some flat object on four buttoned feet had been in the drawer on more than one occasion. What was the object? The investigators assumed it to be a tape recorder.

It was in this room that weekly meetings took place to decide how MI5 men watching opposition agents were to be used. Hollis himself did not attend but a recording of what occurred was being continuously made of enormous value.

## 'Curious link with a Blenheim Palace base'

In 1945 when the West was slowly waking up to the dangers posed by Soviet imperialism, a top level defector from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa sought the protection of the Canadian Government.

It was quickly realised that Igor Gouzenko was one of the most valuable sources of information about Soviet intentions the Western world had ever had. The information he produced was to change forever the view some had about Soviet intentions in the world once the war was over. Gouzenko, who had worked in the main cypher room of Soviet Military Intelligence in Moscow, had been able to monitor the secret radio traffic between Moscow and its spies all over the world. The stories which he had to tell were hair-raising.



Kim Philby in Red Square, Moscow, 1967: Pretending to knowledge he did not have.

officers began to ask this alarming question: Had the "Elli" allegations been investigated on the spot in Canada by "Elli" himself?

But there was more to it than that. MI5 now believed, because of the Blenheim files, that they knew why in December 1940, a professional Russian spy, an expert wireless operator, Ursula Beurtou, had been sent to Britain from an important job in Switzerland to live in Oxford. Later, in 1942, she was able to serve as a courier for the atom bomb spy Klaus Fuchs. But the big question which had long puzzled the security men was who had she been working for until then.

Now it looked as if they had the answer. They knew Beurtou had been in contact with some one through dead-letter boxes in Oxford—secret hiding places where messages could be left or gathered. One, for example, was a split in a tomb in a certain graveyard in the locality. Now they knew that Moscow possessed the Blenheim files, it didn't take too much of a stretch of the imagination to guess what material she was sending. Only one man had access to all those documents. His name was Roger Hollis.

## 'The smokescreen confession' of Kim Philby

It was the circumstances surrounding the defection of Kim Philby from Beirut in 1951 which were finally to force a reluctant Intelligence Establishment to probe in depth the whole question of Russian penetration.

Though the Security Services were convinced that Kim Philby was a Russian mole there was no hard evidence against him. He had been interrogated by a judicial inquiry and had successfully smothered the legendary Jim Skardon, the MI5 interrogator who had broken Klaus Fuchs, the atom spy, in the 1940s. But he confessed to nothing.

It was, I can report, a Jewish woman, normally resident in London, who provided the evidence which was to nail him. She was attending a cocktail party in Israel and was heard to say that she was extremely angry at the way Philby was slanting his articles in *The Observer* against the Israelis and in favour of the Arabs.

He was supporting Nasser and Nasserite nationalists in South Yemen and elsewhere in the Arab world. "As usual, Kim is doing what his Russian controller tells him," she said. "I know that he's always worked for the Russians."

These remarks were reported back to London and she was asked to make a statement to the security authorities. Reluctantly she agreed, though she realised that her evidence would imply that she had known that Philby was a Soviet spy for many years and had failed to report it.

The woman, who is still alive, was interviewed by the head of

Soviet counter-espionage in MI5. She described to him how Philby, an old friend, had taken her out to lunch before World War II and told her he was doing "a very dangerous job for peace, working for the Comintern". He needed help and he asked her to join the "cause".

While the woman said that she had refused to help him, she conceded that she had told him that he could always come to her for help if ever he was desperate, and that she would keep his secret.

This confession, in a routine way, went straight to Roger Hollis, by now head of the Security Services. Philby and he had been opposite numbers during the war.

Hollis, working out of Blenheim Palace, in Oxfordshire, headed the MI5 department responsible for overseeing Soviet and Communist operations in Britain and the Colonies; while Philby, in London, was involved with Secret Service operations against Russia outside Britain.

As Philby recalled later: "We both served on the Joint Intelligence Sub-Committee and never failed to work out an agreed approach to present to the less well-informed representatives of the Service departments and the Foreign Office."

In the light of this new evidence, Hollis had to agree that Philby should be re-interrogated in Beirut. Nicholas Elliott, a former close friend of Philby, was sent out under conditions of maximum security, for what everyone expected to be a most dramatic confrontation.

Yet, though only a tiny handful of people knew what was going on, it quickly became clear that Philby had been forewarned.

A check made by MI5 later showed that a very special KGB officer had visited Philby in May 1962, shortly after the woman made her confession. His name was Yuri Modin. During his service in London before 1951, he had run Burgess, Maclean, Blunt, Philby and had supervised the defection of Burgess and Maclean.

His mission now was almost certainly to warn Philby of this potential danger to him and to discuss plans for dealing with it.

So why didn't Philby run then and there? The answer is that if he had done so, then there would have been no doubt in anyone's mind that there was still a mole in place in MI5.

So the best all-round solution for the KGB was for Philby to make a confession of old events, no longer of consequence, and use it to give misleading information to cover current operations. The confession would provide the reason for his eventual defection, the implications being that he could not trust any British promises.

There is little doubt that Philby's confession, which was tape-recorded, was written in advance under KGB control, most probably with Modin at his side. Philby's intense anxiety during the few weeks he had to wait for the showdown after Modin's warning can well be accounted for his extreme drunkenness at the time. Elliott travelled to Beirut

early in January, 1966 remains satisfied that the purpose visit came from him (any officials in the E there. Further, I have listed that the CIA, a mission in Beirut, a told in advance of the interrogation, in spite ports to the contrary.

Elliott telephoned from a private flat, which he had hired and wire invited him round for "The first thing Philby said was 'I'm expecting you.' In his diary, Hillman recorded that Philby confessed "in a drunken fact, throughout his interview with Elliott, he was

Without delay, Elliott Philby that new evidence came to light and that he had been told of any doubt about his guilt. Without even asking a new evidence was agreed to confess and "This was bound to one day. There was to be a defector, a cipher-c spy-in-place who would about me. But at no time he ask for any details.

About 10 days later January 23, Philby disappeared from Beirut, probably Soviet freighter, conveyed there, and, behaved, with the com of the Lebanese police, may well have been a new evidence was

In MI5, however, there some officers who re-bored the signed confession which Philby gave Elliott the tape recordings of the confession to be KGB tions, and it was concluded the KGB had been able to from sources within MI5 notice of the confession. Philby came from early onwards. Among the p listed by MI5 was P admission that he had able to give Donald M the final alibi by telling the precise date when h to be interrogated.

In fact, it was most ut that Philby could ever possessed this inform Only five senior office MI5 were in on the score of those was Roger Hollis implications of that were roudous.

There was someone MI5 who was providing KGB with top secret information. And that information was given by Philby in his confession. The confession would provide the reason for his eventual defection, the implications being that he could not trust any British promises.

There is little doubt that Philby's confession, which was tape-recorded, was written in advance under KGB control, most probably with Modin at his side. Philby's intense anxiety during the few weeks he had to wait for the showdown after Modin's warning can well be accounted for his extreme drunkenness at the time. Elliott travelled to Beirut

That "Mole" was likely a man at least as important as Britain's Security Service as Philby had once been possibly even more so.

From "Trade Treasures" by Chapman Pincher, published later in the week by Sidgwick and Jackson.

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## Mr Mugabe seeks aid worth £800m to rebuild Zimbabwe

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, March 23

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, today gave an articulate and at times emotional explanation why the international community should contribute generously to his country's ambitious three-year development programme.

Opening a week-long aid donors conference in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe said in a speech which was frequently interspersed with applause that Zimbabwe needed assistance in order to create a new order, a new social environment of progress and all-round development based on democratic, socialist and egalitarian principles.

Emphasizing the theme of the conference, which is "Let's Build Zimbabwe Together", the Prime Minister said his country needed help to enable it to recover from the effects of a bitter war, sanctions and the legacy of almost a century of colonialism.

The presence of over 270 delegates representing around 40 predominantly Western countries, 11 international organizations and 16 United Nations agencies bore witness, he added, to the "political, economic and moral significance of this non-racial, free, democratic society in the southern sub-continent of Africa".

This theme was also taken up by opening speakers among the delegates who emphasized the stabilizing influence a prosperous, peaceful and non-racial Zimbabwe could have within the troubled Southern African arena.

The conference has been called to raise over £800m towards the cost of development and reconstruction projects in Zimbabwe over the next three years. Most of the projects are concerned with rural development and land settlement, reconstruction of war damage and manpower training.

The opening session was an occasion for delegates to make speeches full of flowery phrases and good intentions, and to heap praise upon Mr Mugabe and his Government, rather than to produce offers of cash on the table. That process begins tomorrow.

However, there can be little doubt that Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, expressed the view of most delegates present when he said he hoped Zimbabwe would receive "international assistance and not just international applause".

In fact Mr Claude Chysson, the European Community's commissioner for development, has already set the ringling by revealing that the European Community would be contributing Zimbabwean \$120m (£80m) towards development projects in Zimbabwe between now and 1984.

Mr Faisal al-Khaleel, director-general of the Kuwait Fund, also announced that his organization would be providing assistance worth over £25m for rural development, irrigation, railways and roads projects, hinting that there might be more money in the pipeline.

There has been considerable speculation about the extent of additional British assistance towards Zimbabwe's development. According to informed sources, Lord Soames, who is leading the British delegation, will present a three-part additional aid package tomorrow amounting to £25m. The money will be for resettlement, communication projects and towards the cost of fees for Zimbabwean students in Britain.

## SPD finds reason for losses in Hesse

From Patricia Clough Bonn, March 23

Gloomy Social Democrat politicians today blamed their sizable losses in yesterday's local elections in Hesse on the trouble of the SPD-Free Democrat coalition in Bonn.

The election, involving four million voters in 426 local councils, brought gains for the Christian Democrats and, in places, spectacular success for the ecological "Green" Party.

Despite overall gains the Free Democrats suffered a severe blow by failing to make the minimum 5 per cent in the city of Frankfurt and losing all their seats in the city hall.

This was the first test of the political temperature since last October's Federal elections and, although local issues played an important part, the growing disillusionment with the Social Democrats was evident.

Herr Peter Glotz, the new Social Democrat Party manager, blamed the results on the "general political mood" in the country. Social Democrats dropped from an overall 43.4 per cent to 39.8 per cent while the CDU rose from 44.6 to 44.8 per cent.

The CDU, which had hardly been expected to improve on the landslide victory it won in the Frankfurt City Council in 1977 after a big SPD scandal, actually increased its absolute majority there.

Missile protest: Herr Hans Apel, the West German Defence Minister, left today for difficult talks in Washington with an unwelcome protest from his Social Democrat party against the stationing of Nato nuclear missiles.

The executive committee of the SPD's Baden-Württemberg branch embarrased the Government at the weekend by agreeing "to have no part in a policy which aims at military superiority, not even by making German territory available for the stationing of new Euro-strategic missiles".

It passed a resolution proposing that the SPD's 1982 national congress review its support for the modernization of Nato missile defence to counter the threat from the new Soviet SS20 which is offering negotiations between America and the Soviet Union on a balanced reduction of such weapons.

Herr Erhard Eppler, the branch's outgoing president, said in a radio interview that West Germany was "not a satellite of the United States" and Europeans whose continent was in danger of becoming an arsenal of nuclear missiles, must defend their interests against demands from the United States.

Last year South Africa supplied around 700,000 tons of maize to black African states notably to Kenya, Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique. However, Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, recently said his Government would consider selling food and other essentials to African countries which voted in favour of sanctions against South Africa at the United Nations.

## Maize surplus could help black African neighbours

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, March 23

A plan for purchasing surplus stocks of Zimbabwean maize for distribution among neighbouring black states which are suffering from severe food shortages has been proposed by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General.

In an interview with The Times, Mr Ramphal said Zimbabwe was expected to produce a huge maize surplus this year in the region of between 1.5m and 2m tons.

Neighbouring countries such as Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania were faced with acute maize shortages, but did not have the hard currency with which to purchase the Zimbabwean surplus.

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According to the communiqué, the two sides agreed that the Greek and Turkish air traffic authorities would meet within two months to discuss a letter of agreement concerning the exchange of flight data on air traffic routes between the Istanbul and Athens area control centres.

In this way, both countries, but especially Turkey, will feel less difficulty over the approach of aircraft that could not be firmly identified in time.

Although fresh Turkish proposals were put forward at the Ankara meeting for a new procedure on the demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, no agreement was made. The joint communiqué made this quite clear.

Mr Stavros Roussos, the Secretary-General of the Greek Foreign Ministry and Mr Kamuran Güren, his Turkish opposite number, a joint communiqué issued at the weekend noted with satisfaction that for the first time, some common ground had been found.

Positive developments were reported mainly towards the elimination of the remaining



Mr Mariusz Labentowicz (front bed) and Mr Jan Rulawski (back), the leaders of the Bydgoszcz branch of Solidarity injured in Thursday's police raid, being visited in hospital by the union's senior regional officials.

## Solidarity debates the strike pros and cons

Bydgoszcz, March 23—Solidarity's leadership convened an emergency session today and a senior union official said he expected a decision to stage a general strike in response to the Government's tough stance over Thursday's police attack on Solidarity members in Bydgoszcz.

If such a decision were adopted, he said, then the talks between the Solidarity leadership, headed by Mr Lech Walesa, and the Government would be at an end.

He also said that it was true that Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military exercises going on in and around Poland had been extended. "That's OK," he said. "It means they won't invade the country."

There was no way to confirm this, however, as no concrete information has been released officially on the exercises.

Union sources said the emergency meeting dealt with a review of the situation in Bydgoszcz, a discussion of the farmers' attempt to register their own independent union and a decision on whether to call a general strike.

Delegates issued a communiqué emphasizing that they supported the farmers' demand and did not want "a half-way house" solution.

Initially, mixed signals emerged from the meeting as to whether there would be a strike. One source said there were "voices" calling for a strong union response to the Bydgoszcz incident, but another predicted that there would not be a general strike call.

Local Solidarity branches all over the country headed the national praesidium appeal to hold off on strikes or other protests pending the decision of the coordinating commission.

The local Bydgoszcz branch, together with several others, criticized Mr Walesa and the national praesidium as being "too mild." —UPI and AP.

Signor Renato Altissimo, a senior Liberal, said today that the Government had devalued under the pressure of a situation "become unmanageable by its own negligence and against all the promises it had made".

There were rumours last week that the Government might not survive last night's emergency meeting of the Cabinet.

## Lira devaluation draws communist fire

From Peter Nichols Rome, March 23

The sharpest but not the only allegation of ineffectual behaviour by Signor Arnaldo Forlani's Government after the devaluation of the lira came today from the communists.

The Administration, in the words of Signor Fernando di Giulio, the Communist Party's leader in the Chamber of Deputies, is ineffectual. It is a "juridical fiction".

Corriere della Sera, a Milan newspaper that could not be accused of favouring the communists, comments of non-government, and of a refusal by the political parties to adopt unpopular decisions for fear of losing support.

The Government's proposal was defeated in favour of a communist amendment. The devaluation and the rise in interest rates came at a moment of particular pessimism. Public opinion was shocked to the extent of an unexpected extent by the verdict on Friday of the Catanzaro Court of Appeal which acquitted the people sentenced to life imprisonment by a lower court for being responsible for an explosion in a Milan bank on December 12, 1969 which left 12 dead and 100 injured.

Today the public prosecutor gave notice of his intention to appeal to the supreme court. It is estimated that the court of cassation will need a further two years before reaching its verdict. One of the men sentenced to life imprisonment has already been released.

Fears of unrest, page 15

## US admits talks did take place with S Africans

Washington, March 23—Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American Representative to the United Nations, met secretly last week with a senior South African military intelligence officer, the State Department and Pretoria officials said today.

The statements directly contradicted earlier assurances by the State Department that no members of the South African military delegation had met any senior American officials.

The Kirkpatrick meeting with Lieutenant-General van der Westerhuis, head of South African military intelligence, took place on March 15 in New York. —UPI.

Leading article, page 13

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Leading article, page 13

## Phantom crash

Ansbach, West Germany, March 23—A United States Phantom fighter crashed into a mountain on a training flight over Bavaria today, killing both pilots.

Only 20 per cent of the white war veterans completed college degrees, while among blacks only 7 per cent. Of those who had been involved in "heavy combat", 24 per cent have been arrested for crimes, compared with 14 per cent of their overall age group.

Those who had been in Vietnam were found to have greater problems with drink, drugs and crime than the others. They also had trouble getting jobs and forging relationships.

The eight-year study by the Centre for Policy Research here was published today in five volumes. It began as a privately-funded project but was later taken over by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Veterans' Administration, both Government bodies.

There are 2,800,000 men in America who fought in Vietnam. A sample of 1,340 was taken for the study. Of these, about a quarter had fought in Vietnam, a quarter had served elsewhere and half had no military history.

A plan to establish centres to help former servicemen practically and psychologically is one of the Government projects threatened with cancellation in President Reagan's latest round of budget cuts.

Amid a mass of statistics, the report shows that only half the Vietnam war veterans were able to get white collar jobs, compared with 69 per cent of others in their age group. Unemployment among black former soldiers is especially high.

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## Vietnam war veterans pay heavy social price

From Michael Leppman New York, March 23

Men who fought in Vietnam suffer from more social, psychological and medical difficulties than those of their age who did not, according to a Government study published today. Men who were involved in actual combat are the worst affected.

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## Maize surplus could help black African neighbours

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, March 23

A plan for purchasing surplus stocks of Zimbabwean maize for distribution among neighbouring black states which are suffering from severe food shortages has been proposed by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General.

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# Has your company grasped the huge sales opportunities in Western Europe?

There's no doubt that to export to Western Europe, you have to take the task seriously.

You need to analyse the markets, assess their potential, establish channels of sales and distribution.

But when you think about it, aren't these exactly the same disciplines you would follow when approaching the home market?

There are, however, some very positive differences. Take size for example. The rest of Western Europe has five times the population of the U.K. and more than six times the buying power.

They're no strangers to our products either. Already almost 60% of our exports find their way to Western Europe, which must prove that problems can be overcome and that our products can and do compete very well when given a chance.

If you would like to find out more about the opportunities for export to these affluent, accessible and mostly tariff free markets there's a wealth of information available to you.

The sources can be obtained through your regional British Overseas Trade Board office, or if you prefer, you can write to the B.O.T.B. at the address below.

There's a lot of money being made in Europe. The question is, is your company getting its share?

## Exports to Europe. They're worth looking into.

Exports to Europe Branch, British Overseas Trade Board, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

## Mozambique and Portugal resume contacts

From Nicholas Ashford Lisbon, March 23

Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambique Foreign Minister, arrived in Portugal today for a visit that marks the resumption of high-level contact between Maputo and its former colonial master nearly six years after independence.

The two countries have been kept apart since 1975 by differences over indemnities claimed by Lisbon for Portuguese property nationalized by Mozambique, and on the detention of Portuguese citizens.

But over the past year, relations have thawed, and now Mr Chissano and Signor Andre Goncalves Pereira, his Portuguese counterpart, are to discuss an increase in bilateral cooperation. Mr Chissano will also meet President Eanes and other Portuguese officials. —Agence France-Presse.

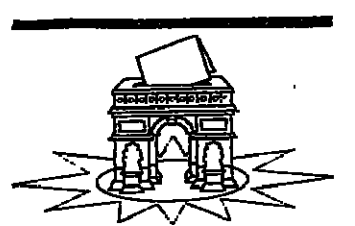
## The Third Man promises stability

From Charles Hargrove Paris, March 23

Although the latest opinion polls do not bear out his optimism, M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist candidate, forecast last night not only that he would reach the second run-off ballot of the presidential elections on May 10, but that he would win.

In a radio interview with a panel of journalists, he gave as grounds for his confidence the fact that he had been equally certain of success in 1977, when he was elected mayor of Paris against a Giscardian candidate, and in the parliamentary elections of 1978 when the government majority won comfortably, with the Gaullists in the lead.

M. Chirac posed once again as the "third man" to whom the voters would turn because they had had enough of President Giscard d'Estaing, and were not prepared to take the risk of electing M. François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, with the Communists in tow.



## French Presidential Election

posters displayed throughout France showing M Chirac with an enigmatic smile, looking rather like the Gaullist car who has just swallowed the Giscardian goldfish. In their profusion, these posters eclipse those of M Giscard d'Estaing.

The latest IFOP opinion poll, published in Le Point, shows that the outgoing President has lost ground to the benefit of M Mitterrand, not of M Chirac, whose gains are made at the expense of M Debre, not of M Giscard d'Estaing.

the fields of unemployment and social justice.

The Gaullist candidate continues to harp—on an undoubted effect—on the fact that neither of the two leading candidates would give the country the stability it needs. "The road we would tread if M Giscard d'Estaing had said he would not, but he would certainly have a problem on his hands."

As for myself, I shall not dissolve the assembly because I will have a comfortable majority, and the Government I shall appoint will probably have a broader base," M Chirac went on.

The policy of national recovery he would propose would enlist the support of more people than one imagined, and "I shall do everything to ensure that this is so". Asked whether he would bring Socialists into the Government, the mayor of Paris said he did not intend "to exclude anyone or to indulge in a sort of seductive jig with anyone".

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## Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement is renewed without fanfare as political relations remain frosty

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, March 23

Sir Curtis Keeble, the British Ambassador in Moscow, today signed a new Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement, extending for another two years arrangements that bring some 160 British students and 20 teachers to the Soviet Union each year. The agreement also provides for prestige tours by orchestras and theatre companies in the two countries.

The new agreement differs little from the present one expiring next week. But one telling detail has been altered: after a week of negotiations, the British side succeeded in having the word "friendship" removed from the preamble, and both sides now declare that the agreement serves to strengthen only such things as understanding and mutual cooperation.

The change, small but symbolically important, is the cool Anglo-Soviet relations, comes at a time when it might otherwise look as though Britain is resuming the dialogue with Moscow, so sharply cut back in January last year.

On Wednesday, Mr. Julian Bullard, a Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is coming here for two days of talks with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, as part of a regular bi-annual political exchange.

Last week, Sir Curtis had a rare interview with Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and earlier this month Mr. Viktor Popov, the Soviet Ambassador in London, in an equally rare interview, delivered a message to Mrs. Thatcher from President Brezhnev.

After a preliminary meeting in January, British trade officials will also be coming to Moscow in May to talk about the development of trade between the two countries. This gives an impression

that Britain, the West European country that took the toughest line over Afghanistan, is ready to resume normal dealings with the Russians. It is a false impression. Mr. Brezhnev more correctly summed up Anglo-Soviet relations at the recent party congress when he said that they were "stagnating."

The Soviet leader maintained that this was not the Russians' fault, and suggested Moscow was keen to see a thaw in the present frosty relationship. But Britain, which has traditionally had distant ties with the Russians, and alone of the major Western European countries has no important historic, trade or political links with Moscow, does not see any real change in Soviet policies that would lead to such a thaw.

Whereas West Germany has a vital need to keep open its channels of political communication to the East, however serious the international situation, France believes it has a special role to play as a cultural and political bridge to Moscow, and Italy enjoys a similar role through its ties with the Russians. Britain on the other hand has nothing of substance to link it with the Soviet Union.

Britain's relations with Moscow are, therefore, largely determined by the overall world situation. And the present Conservative Government takes a tough line with Moscow for ideological reasons, while being seen as the closest to the West among America's West European allies.

When Sir Curtis, following a request last month, saw Mr. Gromyko, Afghanistan and world affairs naturally figured prominently in their brief talk. The Russians, however, are eager to divorce such matters from bilateral relations and do not admit that Afghanistan or Poland can or should have any influence on the Soviet Union's report of the meeting said the

Russians were eager to see better ties with Britain, and were themselves making an effort to achieve this. The Soviet press has recently spoken of the need for greater cultural contacts and on every occasion the Russians are eager to use official contacts to give an impression of business as usual with London.

This is precisely what Britain wishes to avoid at present. But, on the other hand, Britain recognizes that a dialogue of some kind must continue, and is therefore going ahead with the meetings which all happen to be clustered in the space of a few months.

The Soviet Union would not worry if Britain did freeze political contacts altogether. The country is of importance to Moscow only in a negative sense, as a key member of the Nato alliance.

The Russians have no need to woo the British, and it suits them to have a Western country that can be held up as an example of decadent capitalism, social unrest and economic decline. The Soviet press constantly portrays Britain and British policies in a very poor light.

But the Russians, like the British, do not want to disrupt established channels of communication. Though the channels may be clogged at present—no one is seriously expecting the Russians to signal any change in Soviet policies during their talks with Mr. Bullard—they exist still to be used when needed.

But the time is not ripe for any expansion of the cultural exchanges, nor does Whitehall favour Government participation in bringing large Soviet ballet or theatre groups to Britain, as this would probably be taken by the Russians as a signal of the end of British disapproval of Soviet policies in the political arena.

Surveys show extreme right yearning for Führer state and hatred for democracy

## Spectre of Nazi past rises again to stalk West Germany

From Patricia Clough  
Bonn, March 23

When West Germany needs is "Führer" or a strong single party; politicians are layabouts and philanderers; the Bundeswehr is a bunch of bobbies. This, according to a survey, is what one in eight Germans believes.

The same number also think that wealth has ruined the country's moral fibre and that foreign workers are a deadly threat to the race. They believe the Allies started the Second World War and forced an alien drug and disco culture on the Germans, suppressing their natural virtues: decency, morality and love of the fatherland.

One in three, according to another survey, has strong antisemitic prejudices. Nearly half harbour "negative feelings" towards Jews. Twenty-seven per cent believe that "some races are by nature more immoral than others".

The extremists, the survey found, tend to come from small towns and villages or the fringes of big cities. Many are farmers, few are trade unionists, often they are unskilled workers.

Encouragingly, the survey found that the large majority of extremists were older people, the wartime generation who had not been able to adjust. West Germans under 40 were "largely resistant to any form of neo-Nazism". Only 4 per cent were between 18 and 21.

The antisemitism survey also found that anti-Jewish feelings grew stronger towards the lower end of the social scale. The two surveys, published during the past few days, would suggest that many more Germans cling to the mentality of the Nazi past than was hitherto believed. But the findings of the first survey have met with some scepticism among public opinion analysts.

They emerged from a study of right-wing extremism commissioned by the Chancellor's Office in 1979 amid alarm at increasing right-wing terror attacks and the spread of Nazi-type propaganda and emblems.

For a year an institute in Heidelberg studied right-wing writings and conducted psychological interviews with neo-Nazis, militants, Nazi punks and right-wing students. It compared the results with the views of 6,968 other Germans representing a cross-section of the population.

The results of the first survey, which are being kept under lock and key while they are evaluated by experts in the Interior and Justice ministries, were revealed in the news magazine *Der Spiegel* last week.

Thirteen per cent of the electorate—5,500,000 Germans—have an extreme right-wing outlook, it found. The main characteristics were "a Nazi view of history, hatred for alien groups, democracy and pluralism and an excessive veneration for the Volk (German people), fatherland and family".

Another 37 per cent of the population had unspecified authoritarian leanings, although they rejected Nazi beliefs, it said.

Two poll analysts, approached independently, were doubtful whether the right-wing element in West Germany is really as high as 13 per cent. Each put it at around 5 per cent—half the size it was 10 years ago.

The neo-Nazi National Democratic Party polled less than 1 per cent in last October's election. Typical right-wing extremists, according to the survey, hate anything different from themselves—young people (who should be brought up "like young dogs" with beatings), homosexuals and social misfits. The 4,500,000 foreign workers were a danger to the German people and identity. They want the death penalty brought back, work camps would restore "discipline and order", summary trials, concentration camps and execution would take care of terrorists.

They yearn for a "Führer state" and a single strong party. Democracy is an aberration of thought. Parties and unions damage community spirit. Politicians are layabouts, each with a secretary sitting on his lap and who represent only

their own interests and whims. "Eighty per cent of journalists", "should be l up instantly".

The second survey by Badi Panahi, a socio found that 14 per cent of Germans believe that have a harmful influence the "Christian-Western culture".

However, the majority think they are people and good citizens. Extreme right-wingers the Allies and, in part the Americans for the "Germany is in. They for it an alien political; which has destroyed G values

Both surveys contained errors. The Heidelberg pointed out that the 37 per cent of citizens with authoritarian leanings had feelings of lost, threatened and power they shared a hostile foreign workers

The Panahi survey, that period a social deep or disturbance could aggressive feelings among Germans towards min

Skyscraper forces. Genet watched the forces march followed by the rumb tanks and guns, which hoping the Americans will ment in large ways, with modern equipment.

After the military there was a procession of the tableaux showing a ture, spinning, weaving, ing and other crafts and costumes of Pakistanis.

was not, however, a woman in the procession No doubt President Z confident that after the he had ruled. Thoma would pass quietly. B problems remain; he failed to find some way commodating the political democratic dimension, a has not responded to d demands for a free press, new Cabinet is not take ously because the civilis it is political nonentity

Meanwhile there is f tion and resentment among dent. Colleges and un ries have been closed ic months because of unres students are falling behin their studies and are bec increasingly angry. Ex tions are not free, the which means people can their degrees and start ir professions.

There is in Pakistan days a sense of stalema even ruler are ruled. Those who yearn for c there is a certain sullen feeling of defeat.

Anxious India: India b mitted that its relations Pakistan have received a "back", but has blamed i bad for it (Kuldip Nayyar from Delhi).

The External Affairs Min annual report are: warranted "interference Indian internal affairs, at to raise the Kashmir que in international forums, plans manufacturing in weapons.

"Attempts to internatio Indo-Pakistani differences Kashmir are in contrav of the Simla agreement a viewed by India as a toward regarding the pr normalization", acco to Delhi.

The rift between India Pakistan has been incre for some time, particularly the installation of the R Administration in Washi

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The centrepiece of the day was a parade in Rawalpindi at which the President took the salute. He arrived in a horse-drawn carriage accompanied by Lancers in scarlet tunics. Applause for him seemed rather less than enthusiastic. He and his guest, President Touré of Guinea, inspected the parade as bagpipers played the

## Pakistan Day reveals opposition's weakness

From Trevor Fishlock  
Rawalpindi, March 23

National Day in Pakistan today, which had been seen as a possible source of trouble for President Zia ul-Haq, instead served as a reminder of the impotence of resistance to his martial law regime.

Apart from one report of a small protest in Karachi—swiftly broken up by police, there were no incidents in the country.

By rounding up more than 1,000 people in recent weeks, and banning them to the countryside, General Zia has emasculated political opposition.

It was his good fortune, too, that his opponents had presented to him, as if on a dish, the hijacking affair, which has discredited the banned Pakistan People's Party. The affair left his rivals demoralized, frustrated and unpopular.

Moreover, The Movement to Restore Democracy, the umbrella under which nine political groups gathered last month to call for General Zia's departure and an end to martial law, has proved to be as fragile as its critics predicted. Three groups have dropped out and the movement's future is doubtful.

It is not so much that the President has gained in strength, but rather that the opposition has shrunk. Considering that the opposition's lines of communication have been effectively severed by the arrests, there seemed little possibility that anyone would be able to mobilize a big demonstration against military rule today.

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## Occupation art starts Paris furore

From Charles Hargrove  
Ottawa, March 23

An exhibition on the trends of French art from 1937 to 1957, including a section on the German occupation of France has aroused strong feelings because of the display of three works by Arno Breker, the official sculptor of the Third Reich.

A number of artists invited to take part in this exhibition due to open soon in the Pompidou Centre in Paris, asked in a statement whether the organizers had weighed the consequences of their decision to include him.

The statement which is signed, among others, by Hans Hatting, Wilfredo Lam, Alfred Manessier, Etienne Martin, Edouard Pignon, Pierre Soulages, Antoni Tapies, Bram van Velde, Zao Wou-Ki, Pierre Vigne, Alechinsky and Messagier, says that "in 1942, thanks to the fire power of Hitler's army, Arno Breker, a mediocre sculptor, occupied the Orangerie."

At the same time, throughout occupied Europe, artists were prevented from exhibiting their works because they were Jews, members of the Resistance, exiled, or in prison."

On the one hand Hitler persecuted "degenerate art" and on the other, the statement says, he gave his patronage to Arno Breker, his favourite sculptor: in 1931, for the organizers of the Paris-Paris exhibition, "cultural gangsterism becomes a cultural fact."

A small list of Breker and two busts including one of Wagner are to be shown in the section devoted to the German occupation, as well as "Paris-Metro" by Dubuffet, "Les Rues de Paris" by Fougereon, "L'Adieu" by Laurens, "L'Hommage à Callot" by Georges Gruber and "Les Otages" by Fauvart.

Works of artists of the Art group, including Saunia Delaunay, who went to Grasse, Surrealist who had fallen back on Marseilles, drawings made in concentration camps, and works by interned German artists, like Max Ernst, Hans Reichel, Hans Bellmer, and Wols are in the exhibition.

Breker was a pupil of Maillol and specialized in monumental sculpture. The exhibition of his works at the Orangerie from May to July 1942 was an official occasion designed to boost the policy of collaboration with the Germans.

The pipeline is intended to take natural gas from Alaska's north slope across Canada to markets in the Western and south-western United States.

An agreement by the two countries to pave the way for the huge project, said to be among the largest construction enterprises undertaken, was signed nearly four years ago.

The Canadian Government was, if anything, keener than the Americans, largely because of the stimulus to Canada's economy.

## Softer line in Belgrade on Marxist critics

From Dossa Trevisan  
Belgrade, March 23

Six weeks after seven dissident university professors were finally removed from their teaching posts in Belgrade, the Yugoslav authorities have gone back on the decision and agreed to allow the professors to work in the newly founded Institute for Social Research.

The move marks a new approach on the part of the Yugoslav authorities towards Marxist dissidents. It comes at a time when there are numerous other concrete indications of a relaxation of the political atmosphere.

The case of the seven Belgrade professors had been indicative of the regime's attempts to stifle all independent criticism. But this is now changing.

The professors had, in fact, been based on teaching five years ago but they continued to receive 60 per cent of their pay, while the authorities made repeated attempts to persuade them to accept jobs outside the university in order to prevent them from direct contact with students.

At the beginning of this year, they were finally removed from their posts. But, shortly afterwards, secret negotiations were initiated by the authorities. In the end, the professors' demand to be reinstated, the authorities set up the Institute for Social Research and invited

them to join with a view to following current developments in Yugoslavia.

This is a sign of changing attitudes. For years the seven Marxist philosophers were fiercely attacked for their orthodox views. As recently as six weeks ago, they were accused of trying to exploit Yugoslavia's economic difficulties for political ends.

Praxis, the magazine founded by the professors, was banned five years ago. However, an international edition of Praxis is to be launched next month in Dubrovnik. Professor Mihailo Markovic, its newly appointed joint editor, was banned, his passport seized six weeks ago to stop him from travelling abroad. This decision will now obviously be resolved.

In recent months, many leading Yugoslav politicians have been voicing serious misgivings about the policy pursued hitherto by the authorities toward various critics of the regime who were publicly attacked without being given a chance to publish their views and thus enable Yugoslavs to reach their own conclusions.

The advocates of a dialogue with all who accept the Yugoslav form of socialism point out that the new generation now entering the political scene wants clear answers to current questions and demands the democratization both of society and the party.

Commons opposition members saw the matter somewhat differently. The Canadian Government is in an especially vulnerable position, because last summer it authorized construction of a so-called "pre-build" portion of the line in southern Alberta. It is to be linked to the main trunk line when and if the latter is built. But in the meantime it will carry Alberta natural gas to America.

For the time being at least a project designed to transport gas from the north of the United States to another has been transformed into a facility to carry Canadian gas to the United States. The pre-build is expected to be completed within months.

The fisheries treaty, signed more than three years ago, established a formula for dividing the catch between American and Canadian fishermen operating off the east coast.

New England senators on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, respond-

ing to constituents who believe American negotiators have struck a bad bargain, blocked ratification of the treaty—and Mr. Reagan, recognizing that there was no hope of getting it through, withdrew it from the Senate agenda days before he came here.

Canadian authorities expressed "profound disappointment and regret" at the move, and Mr. MacGilligan reiterated an earlier warning that Canada would henceforth seek advance commitments on ratification before signing treaties with the United States. Most observers here are sceptical that this would work.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government is reserving its position on a Washington proposal to refer an East Coast boundary dispute to a panel of the International Court of Justice at The Hague for arbitration. In the past it has resisted suggestions that this might be "decoupled" from the much more intransigent fisheries question, but Ottawa's hand may be forced.

Chad rules out early vote on Libya merger

Ndjamena, March 23.—Chad must have a democratically-elected Government before it can hold a referendum on the proposed merger with Libya, Mr. Ahmed Ayl, the Foreign Minister said.

The time was not yet right for an election. One might be held later this year or next.

A plan to unite the two countries was announced in Tripoli on January 6 after Libya intervened militarily to end Chad's nine-month civil war.

"The interim Cabinet must be succeeded by a democratically-elected Government whose leaders could put the issue before the people in a referendum," Mr. Ayl said.

"The statement on fusion was a statement about intentions only. At the present moment there is no plan for a referendum."

His comments indicated that the Libyan forces, whose arrival caused international controversy, would remain.

Neither is required to plead at the preliminary inquiry, at the end of which Mr. Fida Hussein Abdullah, the magistrate will rule whether a *prima facie* case for trial in the High Court has been made out.

Reading the charges to the two accused, Mr. Abdullah said that Mr. Muthemba had told an Air Force captain: "The big man and a few of his close associates will have to go."

Giving evidence, Captain Ricky Gituchi told the court he had made contact with Mr. Muthemba after a corporal had reported being approached by him. The captain said Mr. Muthemba took him on the roof of a Nairobi office and told him he was a lawyer and a member of the Kenyatta family. "He named a few big names," he said the group already had grenades and timing devices, Captain Gituchi said.

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## Court hears of plot to oust President of Kenya

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi, March 23

A magistrate's court here was told today that a Nairobi businessman and another Kenyan had attempted to obtain arms and ammunition from Kenya Air Force personnel in order to remove President Moi, who succeeded the late President Kenyatta in 1978.

Andrew Muthemba, a businessman and member of the Kikuyu tribe, was alleged to have said he was a member of a group which wanted the Kenya Government to "revert to where it had been". President Kenyatta was a Kikuyu.

President Moi is a member of the small Kalenjin tribe. Mr. Muthemba is charged with treason (which carries the death penalty), while Dickson Muiuri, unemployed, is charged with misprision of treason (which carries a life sentence).

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## Kampuchea polls held for first time since 1979

Bangkok, March 23.—Citizens of Phnom Penh went to the polls yesterday to elect people's revolutionary committees for city wards and surrounding villages.

Voting is under way at local level throughout Kampuchea and will lead to the election of a 117-member National Assembly, probably next month, according to earlier reports. The elections are Kampuchea's first since Vietnamese forces toppled the Khmer Rouge Government in January, 1979.

Most of Phnom Penh's 144,548 eligible voters, including Mr. Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, are in the city.

Mr. Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, is the vice-chairman, and other government officials cast their ballots early.—Reuter.

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## Obote opponents control large areas of Uganda

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, March 23

Armed groups opposing the Obote Government in Uganda control large areas of north-west Uganda and have cut off the town of Moyo, diplomatic sources said today.

Ugandan opposition sources said several hundred former Amin soldiers had entered Uganda from neighbouring Zaire and the Sudan, linking up with hundreds of deserters from the Ugandan Army, who had joined them in the area.

"They are not Amin men, they are Ugandans who want to return to their former homes after being in exile since the fall of Amin in 1979," Ugandan underground sources said.

He said contracts had been made between the ex-soldiers and the Obote Government, but they were not satisfied with the assurances offered for safety in Uganda. "So they decided to fight."

Ugandan sources claim two or three groups are involved, and have crossed Uganda at several points. The situation in the Nile and Madi districts of north-west Uganda has been calm for several months.

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## PERSONAL also on pages 22 and 24

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## Fashion by Suzy Menkes



## Divided loyalties

I cannot put my hand on my hips and tell you that I believe in shorts. The fashion designers would have us show our legs again, and I am rather in favour of that. But the tide of bermudas and culottes, safari shorts and playsuits is only just lapping the edges of the fashion departments. Buyers too are nervous of shorts, uncertain how they will be accepted by a race of women not known to look out in retreat.

Because I wish the fashion business well I am loath to tell you to bypass altogether a look which was the kingpin of the Spring collections. But I feel a sense of divided loyalties between my role as a fashion writer and the reality of dressing for today.

Why? Where? When? are the three questions to ask yourself when buying any new outfit. To fit into your wardrobe, shorts must also answer these criteria.

Probably the easiest way to accept shorts is in their traditional role of a

holiday outfit, when they have a definite place and purpose. Shorts have never been as much a part of leisure clothing in Britain as they are in Germany, Scandinavia and the United States (where bermudas are accepted weekend wear for the oddest shapes and sizes).

Long shorts, cut straight as though they were cropped-off trousers, and with crisp turn-ups, are a strong theme for Spring and Summer. You wear them with a shirt, a blouse jacket or a long sweater if you are at all doubtful about the rear view (just as we all do with trousers). The crunchy cotton hand-knits that are increasingly fashionable for the Summer look particularly good with these sporty shorts.

For a more tailored approach, the safari jacket has a natural partner: the safari jacket. This is a good look with a T-shirt and a tan and can be dressed up in White Man style with jungle accessories. You need to be

young and have a sense of fun to get away with it.

When I was in Paris last month I saw shorts being worn for city wear with tailored jackets, exactly as though someone had taken the scissors to a conventional trouser suit. That can be stunning if you have style, but I found almost no tailored shorts suits in British shops. Those that are around are high fashion and expensive, and strictly for those with thighs far thinner than their wallets.

The culotte skirt has been a part of gallic dressing ever since the French first started to reinterpret the British Look. Two generations have passed since the British schoolgirl wore a divided skirt on the hockey pitch, but the style still seems to be irreversibly related in this country to sport, and especially to women golfers.

This is a pity, as the divided skirt and matching jacket makes a chic suit that will take you to work

without exciting ribald comments (and without even revealing the divide until you sit down).

Most of the culotte suits are imported from France, Italy and Germany (or Finland, where they are also popular). The divided skirt on its own looks rather good with a sweater for weekends, so you would be justified in paying for a well-cut outfit.

Many designers have hedged their bets for this Spring by making suits with either shorts or a skirt in the hope that you might buy both to go with one jacket. There are also divided skirts which are so concealed by voluminous folds of fabric that even your best friend could not tell that you were not wearing a skirt.

These kind of secret shorts are cheating on fashion but may be a wise buy if you are doubtful about when you can wear shorts.

The one common denominator to the diverse styles shown on this page is that they are all in cotton.

Designer shorts shown at the 5 collections looked very chic in silk, the fabric falling in gentle as cotton does not. But I clearly believe that the sporty are the only outfits which will well received by the buying public.

The most popular shorts also in collections looked very chic in silk, the fabric falling in gentle as cotton does not. But I clearly believe that the sporty are the only outfits which will well received by the buying public.

High summer shorts also in beach fabrics such as tow (particularly good-looking in cotton poplin blouse jacket for the same material). They also printed in wild jungle pattern: that giant leaves, plants and flowers on Bio-iced, undulate a the hips.

A long hard look with a rear mirror is perhaps the first essential



Drawings by Duncan Mil.

Left to right: Rose print cotton blouse £31 and cuffed bermudas £12 both by French Connection from Connections of 11-12 James Street, London WC2 and Eden Walk, Kingston-upon-Thames, all branches of Friends and Cane of Walton Street, London SW3. Sleeveless top £19.75 in assorted colours by Stephen Marks from Cane, Connections, Miss Selfridge of Duke Street, London W1, Chameleon Clothes of Berkhamstead and The Warehouse of Glasgow.

Fenwick's of Bond Street. Belt by Mulberry from 32 St Christopher Place, London W1 and stores nationwide. Cotton blouse jacket interfaced with Liberty print cotton poplin £4 short-sleeved shirt in matching Liberty print £29 and cuffed shorts £22 in table blue or green from the Nile Valley collection from the Liberty Department, Jousse T-shirt £8.25, in royal blue, red or white, all for Liberty's of Regent Street.

Madras check jacket £77.50 and matching side buttoning culottes £39 pink or blue madras, also in plain khaki or white from Kamikaze of 2 Sloane Square, and Elle of New Bond Street, Manchester, Reigate and Brighton. Three button T-shirt by Sun + Sand from a selection of Fenwick's of Bond Street.

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## THE ARTS

## Sculptors' drawings with a life of their own

Drawings and Watercolours by 13 British Artists Marlborough Fine Art

Drawings Nicholas Treadwell Gallery

Leonard Baskin Cottage Gallery

Bonnard, Roussel, Vuillard J.P.L. Fine Arts

Henri Edmond Cross: 24 Early Drawings Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox

Raoul Dufy Theo Waddington

Artists of 'The New Yorker' Langton Gallery

A Continuing Process I.C.A.

Contrary to popular supposition, there is no particular reason why a painter or a sculptor should be a draftsman too. Whether an artist can draw or not certainly does not "prove" anything about his ability in his chosen field. All the same, there are many painters and sculptors whose drawings are compelling, whether merely by-products of the central creation, or conceived as works-in-themselves.

A surprising number of shows around London at the moment bear witness to this. Among

the 13 gallery or ex-gallery artists represented in the current show of British drawings and watercolours at Marlborough Fine Art (till April 10), two, Henry Moore and John Davies, are thought of primarily as sculptors, and the relations between the drawings shown and their sculptures are obvious. Yet the drawings automatically take on an independent life of their own, offering in a small compass almost as vivid an insight into the imaginative worlds of the artists as their much larger dimensional work. The vision is immediately recognizable, even in another medium.

Most of the other artists included have evidently, even if large-scale oils are their first love, refused to look down on the drawing, and the drawings of Frank Auerbach, for instance, with their evidence of long processes of modification and refinement, must take as much time and thought as most of his paintings. There are some wonderful Sutherland watercolours from the 1940s, probably quite unrelated to larger paintings: with the drawings of the 1970s we know that most were preparatory stages, but as a rule the watercolours (or rather, blueprints) are much preferable to the ultimate work, which usually lost a lot in concentration and intensity in the process of rather mechanical inflation. There are also some characteristic Pipers of country houses and churches, demonstrating at least the remarkable consistency of his style over nearly 40 years; some glowing and richly coloured Bill Jacklin watercolours of figures in dark landscapes or shadowy interiors, which are all of a piece with his most recent oils; and some particularly appealing semi-abstracted landscapes by the least familiar (and youngest) of the artists represented, David Walker Barker.

Nicholas Treadwell is the sort of gallery owner who likes to set his artists particular tasks (or throw them specific challenges), so one may guess that most of the drawings in his present show at 36, Chiltern Street (till April 4) were the products of a special request on his part. And some

of the most impressive come from the gallery artists who least associate with the medium. Mandy Haver's drawings, such as *Monkey Man*, might be (may be) carefully worked out studies for her uniquely disturbing sewn-leather sculptures, but in their own way pack just the same sort of punch, somewhere below the back, Malcolm Poynter's drawings are as menacing and mysterious as his lifelike body-mould sculptures; Harry Holland's black-and-white drawings have the same dreamlike, and sometimes nightmarish, quality as his oils; and several other of the familiar figures at this gallery, especially those who specialize in obviously funny or satirical rural painting and sculpture (David Roft, Eric Scott, Mike Francis) come off if anything better in this less pretentious-seeming medium.

With an artist as versatile and various as Leonard Baskin, having his first real London show at the Cottage Gallery, 9 Hereford Road, Bayswater, till April 4, it is impossible to say what might be the by-product of what. Certainly he is, as anyone familiar with his illustrations for *Crow* and other books by Ted Hughes will know, one of the most brilliant draughtsmen in the world. Otherwise, though familiar almost to the point of being hackneyed in America, he seems to be remarkably little known here. But this show will reveal him as a finely expressive sculptor, a master of most graphic processes, particularly wood-engraving and etching, and—though this we can divine only indirectly—a superb designer and illustrator of the book beautiful through his (alas, at the moment quiescent) Gehenna Press. The marching with Ted Hughes was one of those seemingly inevitable confluences of like minds: Baskin, too, lives in a world of half-invented, half-forgotten myths where it is impossible to draw clear distinctions between animals and plants and men, and many of his most compelling works in all media are those which dramatize the processes of transformation and osmosis—a man becoming a bird, or a bird becoming a man; a plant about to tear up its roots and run. It is astonishing that he has reached his sixtieth year before being given a compre-

hensive one-man show over here; but obviously, better late than never.

There is little doubt that the three artists represented in the new show at J.P.L. Fine Arts, 24, Davies Street, Bonnard, Roussel and Vuillard (till May 14), or Raoul Dufy at Theo Waddington, Cork Street (till April 16) or Henri Edmond Cross at Hazlitt Gooden and Fox, Bury Street (till March 27), all of them inheritors one way or another of the Impressionist revolution, turned on most enthusiastically to colour and regarded full-scale painting as their final and proper medium. And yet it is clear that all of them were obsessive

draughtsmen, too, constantly scribbling down tiny observed notations of the world around them in sketchbooks, whether they foresaw some further use for what they noted or not.

More to the point, as far as we are concerned, is the self-sufficiency of the sketches. Oddly, since Cross was primarily a Pointillist, his line in ink or pencil is crisp and precise, catching details of architecture or human pose and movement with practised economy. It is hardly necessary to dilate further on the wonders which may be extracted from the sketchbooks of Bonnard, or Vuillard—in the J.P.L. show

master of the scribble that says it all, though some of the larger drawings, such as *Les Mains*, a depiction of (presumably) a musician, intended perhaps as a study for an un-painted picture, are wonderful, and of the small finished paintings *La Pelouse*, a symphony in green dots, in unforgotten green, is of course, less familiar, and though there are a couple of fine drawings, I doubt if you would get much of his measure without knowing the paintings, particularly of his Nabi phase. Dufy is, well, Dufy: never profound, sometimes merely formulaic (you feel he could have turned out those brightly coloured

John Davies: Head with figures in background, 1979-80



John Davies: Head with figures in background, 1979-80

No doubt, now, about the devotion of the artists of the New Yorker at the Langton Gallery, the World's End (till April 11) to drawing as such. It is not always so easy—the problem recurs with cartoonists—to work out how much of the effect produced by any individual piece lies in the drawing and how much in the caption. Peter Arno, for example, or the inimitable Charles Addams, offer keys to a private vision (though in Arno's case it is of a very public world), and it would be artificial to too purr about exactly how they get through to us. The same goes for some of the (now) lesser-known cartoonists, such as my own particular favourite, at his best ineffably Fortytish, Richard Taylor. But with William Steig there can be no doubt: the nervous line exactly defines, and no captions are needed to tell us exactly what we are seeing, and why it is funny—peculiar or funny-ha-ha.

On the subject of draughtsmanship (along with much else) there is a very revealing show on the ICA. After you have looked at the show-of-the-book-of-the-televison-series *Artists in Print* downstairs, do not omit to climb up to something grimly labelled *A Continuing Process: The New Creative in British Art Education 1955-1965* (till April 19). It is best to look, then have a coffee and skim through the accompanying book, then go back. For the interest, not at once apparent, is the participation of such high-powered artists as Victor Pasmore and Richard Hamilton in a scheme to teach students the rudiments of design in the most participatory way imaginable. Their working drawings, particularly those of the latter, are beautiful in their own right, and certainly tell us more about their own creative processes than volumes of critical prose.

John Russell Taylor

LPO/Solti Festival Hall

William Mann

Mozart only once uses the four vocal soloists prescribed for his *Requiem*, in the *Benedictus*. In that movement, the four soloists are pursuing a trail of imitative counterpoint such as J. S. Bach might have thought apt, when suddenly the woodwind (oboes and bassoons) steal in, above them, with sustained chords which sound like the very late Mozart of the last three symphonies and *The Magic Flute*, a style that he did not live to bring to fruition, though it points towards nineteenth-century Viennese classicism.

Until Sir Georg Solti, and the woodwind of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, brought the passage to my notice, in Sunday night's grand yet animated performance (to be repeated tonight), I had not truly appreciated how Mozart's C minor Mass looks forward to the emergent late Mozart, as well as backward to the glories of baroque polyphony which were his special skill during those early years in Vienna.

It typifies the diversity of first-rate invention in this incomplete Mass, composed at a time of maximum potency in Mozart's creative career. Among the soprano solos, we may remark how *Levatus* is followed by the brisk, glissando manner of earlier Mozart (Felicity Lott sang it most beautifully), whereas the *Christe eleison* and the *Et incarnatus est* delve into a much more searching vein of Mozart.

Sir Georg duly made sure that every body would appreciate these special accesses of invention, likewise the other soprano, Lucia Popp, in easy, crystalline voice—which reminds me to praise Robert Lloyd's firm, forthright bass line in the *Benedictus*, and the excellent blend of the quartet completed by Robin Leggate.

I mentioned the animated quality of Solti's reading, but it was the music, all the more fine as anything in the performance was the sustained solemn gait of the *Cum sancto* spiritus fugue, sung with bright confidence by the LPO's chorus, who also alone in the two *Osanna* sections, as brilliantly restored by that ace detective, H. C. Robbins London.

Before the interval, Solti and the LPO were joined by Anne-Sophie Mutter for Mozart's G major violin concerto. She though still a teenager, was completely mistress of the music, but not fully involved in its particular drama.

## Dexter regards the future from a high vantage-point

Favour and disfavour follow one another all too swiftly in New York. The swing doors of fashion flap to and fro and an entry through the one marked IN can be followed by an exit through the other marked OUT. Few people know this better than John Dexter, who during his stint as Director of Productions at the Metropolitan Opera has had more than his just share of criticism.

This spring he is right in favour because of the outstanding success of *Parade*, the triple bill of Satie's ballet, Poulenc's *Les Mamelles de Tirésias* and Ravel's *L'enfant et les sortilèges*, which was described on this page immediately after the first night. It was Dexter's brainchild and he had to fight for its life.

"During the whole of my time in New York I've been trying to overcome the prejudice which claims that the Met is a house for grand opera and grand opera alone. But of course you can play the so-called intimate works if you stage them in the right manner. I think we proved that with *Billy Budd* and later *Lulu*. *Parade* is a step in the same direction and something more than that. I wanted an evening that would stretch everyone: the new ballet company, the children's chorus, the stage crew."

"*Parade* is meant to be an entertainment, indeed I actually enjoyed directing it, which is rare for me. The three pieces are all concerned with survival and that particularly French aid to survival, wit. But I hope, too, that its success will prove to be an open invitation to twentieth-century works in the future."

"I remember when we did *Carmelites* here; I insisted on opening it at a Saturday matinee because I did not want the normal first night crowd in. It went down well and the bookings, which were poor before that opening, suddenly took off. In the middle of the run a member of the board came up to me and said, with a critical tone to his voice: 'You're not really attracting a Met audience.' To his surprise, I agreed, and added that we hadn't really



changed the audience, we'd just brought a new one in."

John Dexter reckons *The Carmelites* and *Parade* are the highwater marks of his period at the Met. It is quite evident that he was in total sympathy with the works in each case. But directors of production are required to stage operas in public demand which in an ideal world they would pass over to others. He was none too keen on tackling either *Don Carlos* or *Don Pasquale* but feels that in the end they succeeded; *Aida* and *Rigoletto* on the other hand were a different matter. Dexter has now loosened his ties with the Met, taken the title of Producer-Adviser. He is contracted to produce a new production a season (next year it will be another triple bill, almost a

companion piece to *Parade*, devoted to Stravinsky and comprising *Le Rossignol*, *Sacre du Printemps* and *Oedipus Rex*), but there are usually no supervisions of his revivals.

"I felt the time had come to pull the chair away from the desk and float a little. In any opera house it is administration that is the killer. I've had more than enough of that, had more than enough of the vagaries of singers' sore throats and imminent babies."

"The strike at the start of the season had a crippling effect. No one ever gains from strikes, but there are usually losers. On this occasion they were Jimmy (Levine), Tony (Anthony Bliss, the general administrator), and myself. It annihilated the shape of the programme we had constructed, so that *Parade* became the first true new production instead of the diversification in the middle of the season we had planned."

At the moment Dexter is in London preparing Thomas Dekker's *The Shoemaker's Holiday* for the National Theatre. There are indications that despite his understandable dislike for administrative chores in New York he would like to run a theatre company. He came very close to moving to the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ontario, but the appointment was withdrawn at the last moment on the grounds that the company wanted a native Canadian at the helm.

"I can't say too much about that because the whole affair is likely to go to litigation. But I will state, though, that I was dealing with a board of quite outstanding incompetence. I had a season planned and a letter of agreement, which was then withdrawn."

"But, yes, I would like my own company. As a director of plays or opera you are a gypsy, staying a month or so where your caravan comes to rest. Permanency becomes a luxury, which is why I value my garden house outside New York, with the sea and the dogs, where the weekends are spent. So now it is a matter of who offers me the place at the right time. It could have been the Royal Court a few years back."

"There's a world elsewhere." *Coriolanus*.

John Higgins

## Book review

An Open Book By John Huston

(Macmillan, £8.95)

The films of John Huston are more varied than those of most major directors. There is little visual evidence to link them. The dazzling style of his near-perfect 1941 debut, *The Maltese Falcon*, would appear to have little to do with the man who made the overambitious *Moby Dick* in 1956, the absurd *The Bible... In The Beginning* in 1966 or who arrived at the bare modesty of *Fat City* in 1972. To surprise us further, his next film will be the musical *Annie*.

This biography, while provid-

ing the facts of his life, endless anecdotes about actors and an authorized version of the making of his films, reinforces the belief that Huston's main concern has always been to be a director with whom fine actors are pleased to work and, just as important to him, a director who respects the original text in translating a novel or play to the screen.

Huston's reverence for actors undoubtedly stems from his strong friendship with his father, the actor Walter Huston, which drew from Huston, the elder one of the high performances of his career, opposite Humphrey Bogart in *The Treasure of Sierra Madre*. And that understanding of actors

helped Huston to guide others through their most memorable roles.

Huston was the first to pair Peter Lorre with Sydney Greenstreet, the sinister Laurel and Hardy of films noirs. There was a series of splendid films with Bogart, topped by an unlikely team of Bogart opposite Katharine Hepburn in *The African Queen*, resulting in an unexpected casting was also the key to *The Misfits*, successfully linked the disparate talents of Marilyn Monroe, Clark Gable and Montgomery Clift.

Where his encouragement of actors has invariably paid dividends, his indulgence of writers

has not always produced a similar return. Arthur Miller's dense script for *The Misfits* had to be overcome by the acting; Truman Capote's version of *Claud Cockburn's Beat the Devil* struggled to hit the right note; and neither Ray Bradbury's script for *Moby Dick* nor Christopher Fry's for *The Bible* could save them from doom.

A third element of Huston's career has been his radical instincts. He became a critic of his own country and American values by default. McCarthyism chased him away from the United States. It had temporarily at least—stopped being my country—to Ireland and he maintains a contempt

for those who betrayed their friends. His two wartime documentaries were uncompromising in telling the truth about the misery caused by war.

For such an intelligent and liberate man, who wrote superior scripts early in his career and who adulated the writing of Hemingway and Eugene O'Neill, it is disappointing that this book reads as if transcribed from taped interviews conducted by an anonymous ghost, perhaps the William Reed credited in an author's note. A writer of Huston's skill should have either written the book himself or given his blessing to an official biographer.

Nicholas Wapshott

## London debuts

The main event in Mark Huggins's programme raised, as good performances usually do, the question of why Fauré is thought to be a pale, illusive composer fit only for minority audiences. This young violinist released all the Op 13 sonata's passion, so that even when the music was moving at floodtide one thought not of his fine technique but of the potency of Fauré's ideas.

Beethoven's Kreutzer sonata, in A major like the Fauré, is music for piano and violin rather than the other way about, and in this work, too, Mr Huggins had an excellent keyboard partner in Robert Spilman. The outer movements were aptly downright, almost fierce, and a sense of melodic direction was maintained amid the long, thoughtfully decorated central variations.

Most recitalists nowadays do not consider Saint-Saëns's Introduction... and... Rondo Capriccioso highbrow enough to merit their attention, but Mr Huggins played it with an

attractively aggressive sparkle married to exhilarating precision. In Rachmaninov's Vocalise, he displayed a lovely tone, sensitively inflected, and a strong feeling for melodic form was again evident in the way the long, originally vocal lines were held aloft. There was a admirable clarity and decisiveness of phrase in Bach's unaccompanied C minor sonata also, and the fugue even generated a dancelike momentum.

Esuko Terada moved among the Austro-German classics with a more fully justified confidence than many oriental pianists. The sectional form of Mozart's Fantasia K 475 was matched with an air of seeming spontaneity, the richness of its inspiration with a full, warm and thoughtfully varied tone. The initial Molto moderato of Schubert's sonata D 960 became too turbulent too soon but later some very delicate perceptions were evident, as was a grasp of the wide arches of this movement's structure.

Max Harrison

Fou Ts'ong Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

For a Sunday afternoon piano recital Fou Ts'ong's programme was ideal. It was not too recon-dite, too virtuosic or too long, and he was rewarded with an almost sold-out hall.

There were some surprises in store, all the same, starting with his unexpectedly bold handling of Mozart. The D minor Fantasia, K 397, emerged almost as demonstratively romantic as if it was Op 31 by Beethoven. In the C major Sonata, K 330, Mr Fou seemed equally anxious to re-

nounce all finicky elegance for the much more basic Amadeus evoked by Peter Shaffer just round the corner. The spirit was invigorating even if the sound itself (except in the Andante) lacked the limpid delicacy of a Cuzco or Peruvian.

In the past Mr Fou has not been as closely associated with Beethoven as with the composers monopolizing his second half, Chopin and Debussy. So an even bigger surprise for many in his large audience could well have been Beethoven's late A flat Sonata, Op 110, where with simple poise and perfect sense of proportion he got to the heart of things in a way that gave both a moving and a movingly moving anywhere else in the recital. He found ideal mellowness

LBS/Steinitz St Marylebone

Barry Millington

It is no longer a novel concept that much of Bach's music is underpinned by dance rhythms. But translating that realization into practice in the St Matthew Passion requires a certain boldness; it is that that makes Paul Steinitz's annual performance with the London Bach Society an unmissable event for many Bach enthusiasts.

The magnificent choruses that open and close the first part are among the most affected in Dr Steinitz's interpretation. The list of "Komm, Tochter" gives notice that the performance is not going to be one of massive Teutonic proportions. But Steinitz shows how an understanding of Bach's harmonic rhythms can reveal the profundity of his inspiration no less, and probably a great deal more, than a more traditional performance of the ponderous kind allows.

If the annual Steinitz *Matthew* is now an institution (the first one was given in 1952), it is not allowed to collect barnacles. Saturday's

performance did not, sadly, use original instruments, but the Steinitz approach to bowing, phrasing and other matters is in tune with the best modern thinking.

Nor, over the years, has he been afraid to encourage non-established talent: Penelope Walker, a Kathleen Ferrier prize-winner, here replaced the indisposed Paul Esswood, and tackled the arduous alto role with a maturity that gave both satisfaction and promise of even better to come.

Stephen Roberts and Jennifer Smith, in the bass and soprano parts, were irreproachable: Mr Roberts's expressive line was heard at its most telling, perhaps, in "Komm, susses Krenz" (with gamba obbligato), while Miss Smith's control made even the three bars of her final contribution a breathtaking moment. She is surely one of the finest singers of the Baroque repertory in this country. Michael Goldthorpe was the tenor, John Noble an insensitive Christus and Ian Partridge an eloquent Evangelist. The LBS were, for the most part, secure and responsive to the text, the Steinitz Bach Players, as always, reliable both as soloists and in ensemble.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

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## Cricket

## England leaning to the windward side of the Leewards

From John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

Monterrat, March 23  
The Leeward Islands are proving to be no pushover. When play closed this evening, when one day of the match to go, they led England by 145 runs and still had one second innings cricket left. On a perfect day the Montserratians were provided with plenty of entertainment, a full share of it by the Leeward Islands. This being the first visit by an England side to the island, it has been a public holiday.

England had to work hard for their wickets against the spirited, indeed exotic, opposition. Stevenson, successful with the ball in the first innings, was hit around the middle of the field and bowled pretty well. Jackson was there or thereabouts. Bainton and Butler excelled in the field and Old took a marvellous return catch, launching on to the wicket, followed through, one handed, and away to his left. There were numerous contributors to a good day's cricket.

For the seventh time in his career Miller reached the nineties without going to his hundred. This time he had reached 91 when he was out. In the first innings, he ran out of partners. In the second, he was out for 98 not out. It was Miller who was out today, when Dilley joined Miller. He was 67, having just survived a sharp change in the gully. Jackson had batted altogether for 10 minutes under two hours before being bowled by Stevenson.

To Australia last winter there were times when Dilley was admirably adhesive: in the Test match in Perth, for example, he was caught for something like three and a half hours. This morning he had hung on for half an hour, while Miller scored and then he was caught at the wicket off Goodhard, an off spinner with good control and no lack of flight. Miller has not been in the first-class innings without "reaching the coveted".

When he can bat as well as he did in the first innings, this by the way, is the first time he has captained an England side—that is ridiculous. In the first innings, he was in time to play them, good work and a sound technique. What he lacks, I am afraid, is thrust and a pinch, partners to see him through.

The Islanders' reaction to being 90 behind was to try and hit the cover off the field. After another early batsman played a succession of dashing strokes and in six overs after lunch Stevenson, who had been in the first-class innings without "reaching the coveted", was out.

Hook and drives, cuts and forces cascaded forth. After Kelly had been caught at the wicket off a good on from Dilley, the third first-class wicket of the tour.

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## Football

## Keegan and Francis assured of places

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent

England will be offered a variety of opportunities by tomorrow's friendly international match against Spain at Wembley. Primarily, there is the chance to play against the hosts of next year's World Cup final competition. There are also openings for players of unproven but international ability as well as those who have been away from the international scene.

Above all, manager, Ron Greenwood, will surely be delighted that when he announces his team today, Keegan's name can appear for the first time since he last played for the national team. Either way, Thompson would be a surprise, though some injuries that were inevitable, and that those not "100 per cent" may not be included.

Mr Greenwood's clues yesterday were perplexing. He deliberately set out to make an announcement that would not be made until after training this morning. It was possible to deduce that there would be changes, though with some injuries that were inevitable, and that those not "100 per cent" may not be included.

It would be particularly disappointing if Williams, one of the players in the squad, were to be left out. The appearance of Williams in the squad makes it difficult to predict Mr Greenwood's thoughts as the presence of a winger would alter the balance. If an orthodox winger is used, a mid-fielder would be appealing, yet not admirer of the skills of Hoddle.

Then there is the question of Keegan's return after a multiplicity of injuries. One trust he will be called upon to play as an attacker rather than as an advanced midfielder. An attack comprising

Keegan, Woodcock, and Francis would be exciting and of proven success as this trio played against Spain last year and most impressively.

Mr Greenwood does not commit himself to ideas that a friendly match will be a fine test of the team's readiness for the World Cup games later in the season, merely seeking to give experience to those selected today, but in the public's eye his decisions will reveal some policy for an important year. It is an ideal opportunity to play some people to see how they will get on if we have injuries later on."

He made several references to the education offered by all international games, including those at European club level, thus perhaps indicating the quality of the squad as well as making one have done much to help Ipswich reach the semi-final round of the UEFA Cup. He also mentioned the appearance together for England against Australia in Sydney last May.

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Strategic command: Greenwood briefs Mariner and Francis.

better served by a club partnership or the retention of Watson and perhaps the inclusion of one Ipswich man. Either way, Thompson would be a surprise, though some injuries that were inevitable, and that those not "100 per cent" may not be included.

It would be particularly disappointing if Williams, one of the players in the squad, were to be left out. The appearance of Williams in the squad makes it difficult to predict Mr Greenwood's thoughts as the presence of a winger would alter the balance. If an orthodox winger is used, a mid-fielder would be appealing, yet not admirer of the skills of Hoddle.

Then there is the question of Keegan's return after a multiplicity of injuries. One trust he will be called upon to play as an attacker rather than as an advanced midfielder. An attack comprising

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## Ireland must decide in whose hands they trust

Of all the managers preparing for World Cup qualifying matches tomorrow, the one with the most difficult decision to make must be Billy Bingham of Northern Ireland. He must decide whether Jennings or Platt plays in goal against Scotland at Hampden Park.

For the first time in his international career, spanning a record 84 caps, Jennings finds his position in jeopardy. He has missed Northern Ireland's last eight international matches through injury and Arsenal club commitments but is now available. It could mean that Platt, of Middlesbrough, will be relegated once again to the substitute's bench.

Jennings last played for the Irish in Israel a year ago, but since then Platt has kept three clean sheets in eight games besides helping his country take the home international championship in their centenary year. Platt said: "I feel I am having my first season. I have not let Billy Bingham down and I have made few mistakes on the first division scene."

Neither any other goalkeeper I feel there would be no question of me holding on to the Irish job. I think I am in with a chance, but it is somehow difficult to imagine Jennings on the substitute's bench. He is such a fine player. He has called up Jordan, must have been relieved to hear that the injury to Dalgleish is not as bad as first feared. He is a great player, but severe bruising. He could be fit for Liverpool's visit to Arsenal on Saturday.

Mr Bingham, who has been in charge of the Republic of Ireland's hopes since a setback when Lawrence pulled out of the game against Belgium with a twisted knee. He broke down in training at Brighton.

Mr Bingham, the Republic manager, is also worried about Lawrence's underarm. Moran, who bruised a toe on Saturday and could kick a ball in training, has also been called up to check on the fitness of his other key central defender O'Leary, who is in a hospital with a fractured leg. Mr Bingham's only other dilemma is his goalkeeper selection, because Feyson was withdrawn with a polio-like fever. He must choose between McDonagh who made a none-too-impressive debut in last month's 3-1 defeat by Wales, and the uncapped Bonnar.

Belgium have dropped their goalkeeper Platt, who is suspended from the national football until the end of the season for kicking a linesman. His replacement is Breud'Homme.

The problem of Guy Thys, the Belgian manager, is his strategy now that Van Moer the Belgian captain has pulled out of the game. Mr Thys said: "I am shocked and stunned. I will have to sleep on it before deciding. I will have to rearrange everything."

The Netherlands, who are in the same group as the Republic of Ireland and Belgium, will not play in their team for their game against France in Rotterdam. The Dutch coach, Kees Rijvers, said that Cruyff had said he was not available but refused to say why he had withdrawn.

Apparently Cruyff, aged 33, did not play for his new club, Levante, because he knew the match will be a first division fixture. Mr Rijvers said that Cruyff had been admitted to hospital in Valencia.

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## BRITAIN'S SOARING RATES

The rate of inflation is down into single figures and recent pay settlements are following it down. But local authority rates next year are to be 20 per cent higher on average than this year. In city areas where the actual burden on the ratepayer is heaviest, increases are to be greater still: the average increase in London will be over £100, more than four times that in the English shire counties. Mr Michael Heseltine can rely on a sure response from voters and ratepayers when he attacks local government for profligacy as he did once more last night.

The sense that the pain and suffering of the rest of the community are being mocked by a conspiracy of irresponsible council treasurers must tend to undermine hopes that the suffering may eventually be fruitful. It is emptying easy to make a scapegoat of local government, and here is obvious political capital to be gained from doing so two months before local elections. But the oversimplifications involved risk creating an impression that there is a basic and general conflict of objectives between local and national government, which threatens to frustrate the aims of public policy, and that the national interest requires the Government to act to ring the councils to heel. Mr Heseltine last night drew back a little from his intemperate intoning of last weekend, but he

did not resist the temptation to make scapegoats.

A certain amount of conflict is inherent in the system, as in any relationship between bodies accountable to different electorates. Any Government looks with legitimate anxiety towards the quarter of public expenditure which is dispensed at the discretion of the councils. Any Chancellor wants to see local budgets contribute to a fall in inflation by adopting his own optimistic predictions about the inflation rate; any borough treasurer wants to cushion himself against deficit, remembering what has come of Chancellors' predictions in the past. If central grant underestimates actual needs, the excess falls in its entirety on the rates, imposing a disproportionate percentage rise on them.

This year the usual tensions have been multiplied by the unpredictable vagaries of Mr Heseltine's ill-conceived block grant system, and by the multitude of successive spending targets proclaimed by the Government. The crisis in public spending is extreme, and it is right and proper that the local as well as the national sector should make its contribution. In manpower terms, Mr Heseltine rightly pointed out that local government is still not making savings even on the limited scale achieved by the Civil Service: few will believe that it is all sinew and no fat which has

escaped. But he gave only grudging credit to the fact that actual spending on the local level has been falling steadily since 1979 while central spending has been rising, and that in almost all years almost all councils have met the targets that Governments have requested.

It is not in the treasurers' departments that the most serious problems of local government lie. The basic problem is one of political control, and its acute effects are concentrated in a relatively small number of large metropolitan authorities. Partly because of the institutional power enjoyed by council employees' unions and partly because the rating system in those areas shields most electors from the financial consequences of their representatives' extravagance, a dangerous problem of accountability has arisen. Weakened contact with the electorate also gives the opportunity for the inroads made so successfully by the extreme left in the Labour parties of several large cities. These problems, among others, have led both Labour and Conservative parties to declare that they oppose rating as a tax—though neither has proposed a wholly convincing alternative. But the erosion of accountability leaves local government more and more vulnerable to attacks on its autonomy.

## RISKS IN ANGOLAN ADVENTURES

It was to be expected that the South African government would use its utmost influence in the formulation of the new Reagan policy for southern Africa. The country has been duly briefed by South African generals and intelligence officers; Mr Dirk Jurgens has explained the prospects for a United Nations-supervised election in Namibia to the Turnhalle Alliance views; and Mr Jonas Savimbi is expected in Washington this week to report on the strength of potential of his guerrillas' assistance to the Angolan communist government in the strategic southern highlands that surround Namibia.

They, and no doubt other South African voices in Washington, take their cue from Mr Reagan's past statements which loudly emphasize the importance of South Africa to the eastern camp in an East-West struggle. It was the expectation at these sympathetic noises could be translated into overtly South African policies after Mr Reagan's election that strengthened Pretoria's resolve about the Geneva conference for implementing the western arm of a Namibian cease-fire elections. The Reagan administration is rightly determined to oppose effectively further encroachments by Russia or Cuba in areas of vital western interest. The problem is to apply this otherwise unexceptionable strategy to the local complexities of Africa, Latin America or Africa. In Africa, Angola's reliance on the Cubans and Russians cannot be separated from the underlying struggle of black Africa and its allies against South Africa and its apartheid structure. South Africa's policy is to arrive much as it now is for as long as possible—and indefinitely if that is possible. The current election campaign makes clear that South Africa's survival and the maintenance of its racial policy are seen as one and the same objective. To survive, white

South Africa relies on its immense economic strength—overwhelming strength in relation to its neighbours—and its considerable military power; but Pretoria's long-standing ambition is to have American endorsement for its stance (much as Israel has had). It is this that gives Washington its leverage.

When Washington was co-operating with its allies in getting a settlement in Namibia even at the risk of installing a communist-influenced Swapo regime in Namibia, Pretoria was reluctantly along with the plan, hoping that thereafter it would have American backing in the final stage. Now that Mr Reagan seems to place his priorities on stopping communism on the Namibian border or even inside Angola, Pretoria naturally presses the advantages of what is its own preferred policy for African survival.

The western plan, if the United States returns to it, has obvious risks. An eventual victory at the polls for Swapo would appear another advance for Russian influence which would be a blow to the prestige of the Reagan administration and the west's posture as well as to South Africa and its security. But it does not follow that Swapo, if it won, would promptly hand the strategic Namibian coastline to the Soviet navy, or deny its strategic minerals to the west. Namibia would long remain a prisoner of the South African economy as Mr Mugabe complains Zimbabwe still is—and asks the west for £750m to break free. African governments can be socialist without wishing to be catspaws for Russian ambitions. Nevertheless the weakness of the western plan always was that Russia would claim the credit and offer aid for the final assault on white South Africa to which black sentiment everywhere looks forward.

Mr Reagan's alternative is to put pressure on Angola. The South African generals have

scored considerable successes against Swapo in the border war by search and destroy missions deep into Angola. They envisage American support for the Savimbi forces fighting the Angola regular army ("structured" by Cubans) as a way of finally eliminating Swapo's bases. With Swapo forces thus neutralized Pretoria could hope that Namibia would settle down under Turnhalle leadership. American direct aid (in addition to South Africa) to Savimbi—assuming this is logistically possible—could make his tribal war a much more credible threat to Luanda.

The object of such a policy would presumably be to induce Angola to consider a comprehensive settlement for the whole region, under which it would reduce its dependence on Cuba and Russia and require Swapo to end its guerrilla war in return for the independence of Namibia and security for itself. It has attractions, but the Luanda government would certainly have to be very hard-pressed to accept a plan that other African states would call a sell-out. Moreover, to Pretoria the main object of such a settlement would be to frustrate the sort of United Nations-supervised elections that would install Swapo in power.

The problem for the West is as ever, in seeking to curb Russian expansion, to avoid siding with South African apartheid against black Africa. The virtue of the West's Namibian plan was that it again postponed the evil day of choosing between black Africa and white South Africa. Even the vetoing of sanctions will not cast that die finally. The risk is that intervention in the Namibia-Angola war might do so. Hitherto the United States has been able to put pressure on South Africa, and can claim indirect credit for some liberalization in labour and social policy there. But to tie itself to Pretoria's chariot wheels would be a drastic reversal.

## JOIN THE ARMY AND LEARN A TRADE

The proposal under discussion within the Government which would enable jobless teenagers to join the army for six months is bound to attract adverse comment on the grounds that it shows up the limited bankruptcy of this government's approach to unemployment. There will doubtless be reference to "work gangs" or "press gangs" and mere speculation about conscription. It may be true that youth unemployment—like war—is too serious a business to be left to the generals; it is also too serious a business for even the generals to be left out of it.

The growth of youth unemployment has obviously accompanied the general rise in unemployment caused by the world recession. It may not at first glance merit preferential treatment over other age groups, at least for economic reasons. In the short term, for instance, it might be argued that the most damaging loss to the British economy comes from the forced idleness of so many young men and women thrown out of work, and it is to their employment that we should look to get the economy moving again. However, the social and economic disadvantages of youth unemployment are very marked, and become more so the further head one looks into the future. The first place, the transition from youth to maturity, from school to working place, is an enormously significant and traumatic period of a person's life. It is true that the vast majority of school-leavers still seem to be managing to effect

this transition successfully; but an increasing proportion of young people is now finding the moment that they become full citizens of our industrial society blighted by the fact that society seems to have no need of them. The social consequences of this alienation may not show up immediately in the conventional indices of the economy, or in voting figures, or even in social trends, but it is there. It cannot be healthy for so many young people to have no obvious social or economic motive to find a constructive role in society.

The second underlying disadvantage of youth unemployment is an economic one. There is no point in the notorious "shake out" theory of unemployment—envisioning the release of human resources from old industries into newer and more productive ones—if much of those resources are untrained and by then untrainable. The youth of today is the seed corn of our industrial tomorrow. Britain's eventual economic and social health will only be achieved on the basis of an educated, trained, flexible and mobile work force. Industrial training of all kinds is the essential element in that achievement, and therefore all attempts to tackle the problem of youth unemployment should have a real trade training requirement built into them.

It is sometimes argued, however, that it would be pointless to train young people in skills they might never use. Nevertheless West Germany has found its compulsory apprenticeship

schemes enables young people trained to be better placed than those who are not trained. It is in this context that the military training established about the country a network of establishments given over to trade and technical training for recruits to the armed forces. The methods and expertise of that training are recognized to be unrivalled by civilian industry. Why should it not be put to the service of a wider community than the small band of recruits who join up each year? The armed forces have become too exclusive in their attitude to recruitment and part-time service. They tend to think that a trained technician is lost when he leaves the military, instead of recognizing that—if he retains some reserve liability for recall in an emergency, the civilian economy gains his skills, while they are not lost to the military. The scheme to send jobless teenagers into the Army to learn a trade could be a modest start towards a massive reappraisal of the way the armed forces could contribute to the future industrial health of the country.

Such a scheme would not of course cope on its own with the overall crisis of youth unemployment. Only a more imaginative approach to all apprenticeship and retraining schemes—if necessary over the institutionalized misgivings and conservatism of the CBI and the TUC alike—can hope to contain the threat that youth unemployment will inflict a permanent scar on all our futures.

## Breaking the Civil Service deadlock

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH

Sir, If the Civil Service unions are not careful they will damage a good case and harm a good name. No one understands their feelings over this dispute as upholds their cause better than I do. At the same time I deplore attempts (The Times, March 20, and advertisement in the Financial Times, March 20) to disrupt the nation's essential revenues by encouraging businesses unlawfully to "hold on" to PAYE and National Insurance deductions from workers' pay packets until the strike is over and "use their money to improve their cash flow".

The time has evidently come to take this dispute in hand before the situation goes from bad to worse. The relationship between Crown servants and ministers is unique. All are part of our system of democratic government under the sovereignty of Parliament. The responsibilities of government for staff management are interlocked with management of the economy and the direction of the affairs of the nation.

Before the Priestley commission reported in 1955 it was almost impossible to separate the two. This caused constant friction. The Priestley formula of fair comparability, combined with an official research unit to make it sound and workable, was designed to end this dichotomy. I was chairman of the unit on the side of the Whitley Council which agreed it all with the Chancellor of the day, so I have a special interest in how this arrangement has served the public service for 25 years.

Now it has gone. Suddenly the Government swept away this shield against unjustly making the Civil Service "an example" in pursuit of political or economic aims. The review almost completed by the Pay Research Unit for 1981 was stopped and the evidence collected was withheld from the unions (and a

court case to obtain it was unsuccessful). Ministers offered less than half the pay award which that evidence was believed to support, and the right to go to arbitration was refused. Only vague indications were given of a revised formula for fixing Civil Service pay for the future. No wonder the Civil Service, from top to bottom, is up in arms.

Nevertheless this does not excuse any action against the state which may stir up public hostility or raise serious constitutional issues. It does, however, call for exceptional steps to heal the breach and restore confidence. This, I suggest, is now the duty of Parliament. I see no alternative means of doing so readily at hand in the Select Committee for the Treasury and the Civil Service, under the able chairmanship of Mr Edward du Cane, MP, a senior Privy Counsellor.

While a select committee would not be an arbitrator, they could at least study the cause of the dispute, take evidence, particularly on the principles to be followed in the near future, and report their conclusions to the House as speedily as possible. It would be desirable and probably essential for the Civil Service unions to suspend all strike action pending the fair treatment of the Civil Service rests with Parliament.

It is, therefore, constitutionally a proper course now to remove the dispute from Whitehall to Westminster. Continuation of strike action to beat the Government's attempts to reduce public administration to a shambles offers no way out.

Have the leaders of the unions the will to explore this line of thought immediately, and will ministers respond if they do?

I hope that the select committee may feel that this is an occasion for taking the initiative themselves.

I am, etc.,  
HOUGHTON OF SOWERBY,  
House of Lords,  
March 23.

## Implications of university economies

From Mr Anthony O'Hara

Sir, The Headmaster of University College School writes today (March 18) of hysteria in the vice-chancellors' response to the proposed cuts in university expenditure, claiming by implication that the universities show little sense of the realities of life in the 1980s. He speaks of the universities having been filled in the 1960s with "instant lecturers" and asks how their productivity is assessed.

What is really at issue here, which, depressingly, has not been publicly recognized even by the Minister of Education or the Chair of the University Grants Committee, is the nature of university education itself. Are the universities to strive to be complex collaborative communities, to use Leavis's phrase, in which real attempts are made to grapple with the deepest problems of nature and of human life and expression, and to pass on to others the standards and discipline involved in such grappling, or are they to be regarded as additional centres of industrial development and training? The suggestion (reported in The Sunday Times, March 15) that many academics like to be judged in terms of outside research contracts implies that academics themselves often favour the latter view, but this should surely not be allowed to become part of accepted policy without debate.

Productivity (as opposed to quality) is a concept not at home in a university of the former type, and this is where the Headmaster betrays his prejudice. Instant lecturers I have never seen, but I have seen the sort of lecturer who certainly does fill but this high productivity does not indicate worth of the quality of, say, Socrates or Wittgenstein, who, incidentally, would both have failed most current tests of productivity.

What I fear is that in "the realities" of the 1980s, vocationally oriented courses in subjects such as bridge building, business studies, sound recording, hotel management and tourism will be encouraged at the expense of good university departments in such "non-productive" disciplines as archaeology, theology, Russian studies, classics and oriental languages, without there being any genuine national debate on the underlying philosophy.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY O'HARA,  
Department of Philosophy,  
University of Surrey,  
Guildford,  
March 18.

From Mr Geoffrey Strickland

Sir, A lot has been said about the damage that will be done by massive closures in our universities. I wonder whether the extent of the damage has been fully realized, or the extent to which the univer-

sities themselves have been agents in their own destruction.

The Robbins report of 1963, whose recommendations were welcomed by universities and government alike, laid down the criteria by which universities and university departments were to expand. The same criteria will now determine whether or not they are going to survive. There is in fact only one criterion and that is student choice.

In its opening paragraphs, the Robbins committee confessed its inability to judge the question of "national need". Throughout the report it consistently refrained from distinguishing between or even naming particular university disciplines. Those school leavers with the appropriate A-level qualifications, it argued, should be given university places. And since no other guiding principle was laid down, this could only mean what it has meant in practice, that student choice would dictate which disciplines and which universities would grow and thrive.

Seeking presumably to arouse the least possible dissension, the committee said nothing, whatever to indicate that some university disciplines might be intrinsically more valuable than others and, for this reason alone, more beneficial to the nation and the public at large.

Now academically valuable as well as nationally useful subjects like Russian are to be axed, while far softer options survive. The terrible decline of the British university over the past 20 years will be rapidly accelerated.

A new Robbins report is needed more desperately than ever and this time it should be the work of a committee which is not afraid to tell us which particular university studies the nation ought to be prepared to support.

Yours sincerely,  
GEOFFREY STRICKLAND,  
Department of French Studies,  
University of Reading,  
Whiteknights,  
Reading,  
Berkshire,  
March 19.

From Mr M. B. Gleave

Sir, The response to Mr W. Wright (March 17) is that if the Government gave to its university teachers the same treatment that it has given to its civil servants they would be some 10 per cent better off. On the other hand, if the civil servants had been treated the same way as university teachers there might be no need for the further savage cuts about to be imposed on the universities.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL B. GLEAVE,  
Baldwin Croft,  
36 Church Road,  
Levensall,  
Preston,  
March 19.

## Medical school threat

From Sir John Ellis and others

Sir, We have been astonished at authoritative press reports that London University committees have recommended a reorganization of medical schools which would involve the decline or closure of the basic medical science faculty at the London Hospital Medical College. This provides all the preclinical teaching in what is the only medical school in the East of London.

It operates at lower cost per student than any other preclinical school in London except King's. Nevertheless, it provides an efficient modern integrated teaching programme for both medical and dental students of the college. This is made possible by our immediate proximity to clinical buildings of the college, and our accommodation, which has been greatly improved by a separate but highly effective new building completed six years ago and by additional teaching facilities since then. Research, integrating basic and clinical science, is also highly active and productive; recent results of it include major findings about the causes of coronary heart disease, cot deaths and genetic disorders.

The University Grants Committee has purchased land, and has funds

available, for a single building capable of taking more than twice our present preclinical intake on a nearby site between our Mile End clinical facilities and the science departments of Queen Mary College. This would further improve our high cost-effectiveness and provide an exceptionally favourable scientific and medical group for the future in East London.

We realise that the present recommendations only represent another round of advice to the Senate, but there are now signs that hurried decisions may be made before the full facts are known. The future of the college, which has been served by this college and hospital for over 200 years, has exceptional clinical merits and opportunities for medical education. It would be disastrous if decisions affecting the entire future of medical and dental education in the area were taken without due consideration.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN ELLIS, JOHN R. KEATINGE,  
D. S. BERMAN, JOHN M. LEEDINGHAM,  
H. D. RITCHIE,  
K. W. CROSS, R. W. TAYLOR,  
R. DUCKWORTH, D. W. VENE,  
F. R. JOHNSON, E. S. WATKINS,  
W. JOHNSON,  
The London Hospital Medical College,  
Turner Street, E1.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Disarmament: effects and alternatives

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, Mr Frank Allaun (March 14), writing as Chairman of Labour Action for Peace, proposes what he calls a "limited step" in disarmament—that the countries of Western Europe should unilaterally renounce nuclear arms. It is not clear whether he means only that European nations with independent nuclear forces of their own—Britain and France—should discontinue them, or that in addition, western European nations, including our own, should also reject United States nuclear forces stationed in their own countries—including, presumably, United States nuclear weapons for their own delivery systems, as provided at present.

If he means only the former, Mr Allaun cannot very convincingly write, as he does, "We would not be involved in the immoral act of wiping out, at the touch of a button, millions of innocent civilian lives in another country". Nato's strategy is one of deterrence of war—and of nuclear attack—by possession of the means to retaliate; and if we were members of the Alliance we share responsibility for its strategic policy. The sort of disassociation Mr Allaun implies is not open to an ally.

If, however, Mr Allaun means (and I suspect he does) that western European nations should renounce the presence of United States nuclear forces and nuclear warheads (and there is little rational basis for differentiation between one sort and another, whatever the attempts to place cruise missiles for instance, in a particular category) then Mr Allaun must know that this is really a call to dissolve the Atlantic Alliance. One cannot simultaneously enjoy the security provided by powerful ally, and deny to that ally the means to discharge the tasks security demands.

It is worth looking at the world which would result, western European nations unhooked from an American alliance, disarmed (in nuclear, and no doubt other, terms) unilaterally, coexisting in one continent with the Soviet Union, already armed in most respects to a higher level than Nato with the United States counted in: with the Soviet Union enjoying a nuclear arms monopoly, and able to give orders to—or indeed occupy any European nation, including our own, under threat of ultimate sanction and without the smallest fear of retaliation. Is that the Europe Mr Allaun and Labour Action for Peace want? Perhaps it is.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID FRASER,  
Vallender,  
Yate,  
Alton,  
Hampshire,  
March 14.

From Mr Frank Cousins and Mr John Newton

Sir, More than 20 years ago we were prominent in the opposition to the atomic bomb. Today we believe, because of the danger to our lives, that the world—and particularly this country—is in far more danger from the possible use of atomic weapons than it was then.

There are tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and bombs in

existence; enough to kill the people of the world several times over. Today's atomic bombs are far more powerful than the two bombs that killed 200,000 people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a world where two out of three children suffer from malnutrition or starvation it is intolerable that a million dollars a day are expended on the equipment of the world's armies.

If the cruise missiles are ever deployed in this country they will be under the control of the United States of America. It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, "Who is being defended, and at whose expense?" It has been said that there is no real defence against nuclear weapons, and in the event of a nuclear war the devastation and loss of life in this country would be so great as to make all talk of defence meaningless. Large areas would be made uninhabitable and many people who survived would not escape the effects of radioactive fallout.

It is estimated that more than £6,500m will be expended on the purchase of Trident missiles from the United States, and the replacement of the submarines to carry them. It might be relevant to ask where the money will come from. The obvious answer is from cuts in the public services.

We said 20 years ago that the manufacture and the deployment of atomic bombs containing plutonium, the deadliest and most toxic substance known, was the greatest evil ever prepared on the face of the earth. If that were the only reason, we would dissociate ourselves from it, so far as we were able. But there are other reasons which are nearer to us because of the hazardous consequences for our people and the good earth.

Once created, plutonium, the fuel of the atomic bomb, remains poisonous up to 500,000 years. A medical source has revealed that less than one millionth of a gram of plutonium is a cancer dose. A pound of plutonium could, if it were uniformly distributed, induce cancer in every man, woman and child in the world. Tons of radioactive materials from nuclear explosions and other sources have already been thrown into the environment. The making and deploying of nuclear weapons—even the thought of using them—is calamitous.

Nuclear weapons that will kill millions of people of this and future generations and make large areas uninhabitable are neither politically nor morally justifiable. Yet a new generation is being persuaded by the media and some politicians that the atomic weapons can be justifiably used against enemies of a different political faith.

In the name of suffering humanity, we ask the British Government not to proceed with the deployment of cruise missiles on our far land, and we suggest that the Government could put the money for Trident missiles to a much more beneficial use.

The only way to peace is through arms limitation and not arms extension.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK COUSINS,  
JOHN NEWTON,  
Danby Ridge,  
Top Street,  
North Witley,  
Redford,  
Northamptonshire,  
March 9.

### Petrol tax rise

From Mr Eddon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, You report (March 19) 'Sir Angus Maude's attack on a populist Tories' who "ran a wave" from the awkward choice of 20p more tax on petrol. His charge is that those of us who voted against this inflationary tax failed to suggest either alternative tax increases or public spending cuts of the same amount. Sir Angus, a distinguished journalist, should check his facts before making such assertions.

In my case, I worked out a package of alternative measures immediately after the Conservative Party's finance committee discussed the Chancellor's Budget speech. I sent a brief summary of this to Sir Geoffrey Howe and other colleagues at the weekend; I made a speech setting out my proposals, which Conservative Central Office (until recently Sir Angus's preserve) sent out to all the media two days after the Budget statement; and I have elaborated these suggestions on television, on the World at One programme and in various newspaper articles.

Sir Angus may not agree with my alternatives to the 20p on petrol. But he ought to do his homework before making allegations about colleagues whose votes in no way reflected a desire to duck the hard choices confronting the Chancellor. I favour—and will support, regardless of the political unpopularity of the measure—any increase in public expenditure, notably in the nationalized industries, public sec-

tor pay and pension increases, local government and fourth channel television. I also support higher taxes on betting and gaming and, much more reluctantly, a further £50m levy on excess bank profits. I totally agree with the Prime Minister that, in her colleagues in the Cabinet, backed—as they are—by virtually every special interest group in Britain, insist on spending more, then the only "moral" (and prudent) course is not to borrow more, but to raise more money, but to raise more money to pay for it.

But how about spending less? Or at least a smaller proportion of the nation's income? I was elected to Parliament to cut Government spending and reduce taxation, overall. The recession has made it impossible to fulfil this promise; yet, but, is high time the Conservative majority in Parliament made it clear to the big spenders in the Cabinet that they cannot count on their backbenchers automatically to approve any increases—except to pay for the programmes, such as defence, pensions and law enforcement, which we specifically undertook in our manifesto to increase.

To use the crude language of the Lobby many of those who resist, and will go on resisting 20p on petrol, are far less "wets" than "hawks". Where did Sir Angus Maude stand when he was a member of the Cabinet?

Yours etc.,  
EDDON GRIFFITHS,  
House of Commons,  
March 19.

### Worse than the disease

From Lord Bowden

Sir, I think that the English language needs a new word to describe disasters which are produced from time to time by policies which have been designed to cure the ills that plague the body politic.

The medical profession has already shown us the way. The word "iatrogenic" is derived from the Greek word for physician; and it describes misfortunes which have been caused by medical treatment. A statistician in Harvard medical school has produced some horrifying evidence about the patients who emerged last year from hospitals in Massachusetts with complaints they never had when they went into hospital in the first place. I do not know if comparable figures are available for the patients in our own hospitals, but I do know a distinguished consultant physician who likes to treat iatrogenic diseases. I think that he persuades his patients to stop taking the pills which had been prescribed by other doctors.

I must have led a very sheltered life myself—until a few years ago when I went into hospital to have a cataract removed from my left eye. When I left hospital the

cataract was still there but several of my front teeth had been knocked out on the operating table. Someone's hand must have slipped.

I decided then and there that although the word "iatrogenic" had not been in common use for long, it can be very useful. Everyone in the country has had first-hand experience of policies which were intended to reduce inflation and thereby save British industry. They have had an insignificant effect on inflation, but they have ruined many industrial firms and put hundreds of thousands of men out of work.

We really do need a special new word. I think it should be derived from the Greek to make it plausible and respectable. Disasters caused by statesmen could be "politico-genic", but the word does not come "trippingly off the tongue". I prefer "iatrogenic". What do you think, Sir?

It does seem to me, alas, that we shall need both "iatrogenic" and "tyrannogenic" all too often in the future.

Yours sincerely,  
VIVIAN BOWDEN,  
House of Lords,  
March 18.







**Tax havens:**  
Inland Revenue  
goes fishing,  
page 17

**Stock markets**  
FT Ind 501.2, up 0.3  
FT Gilt 70.19, down 0.42

**Sterling**  
\$2.495, down 160 pts  
Index 100.1, down 0.1

**Dollar**  
Index 99.3, up 0.7  
DM2.0872, up 202 pts

**Gold**  
\$522.50, up \$5

**Money**  
3 mth sterling 12 1/4-12 1/2  
3 mth Euro 5 14 1/4-14 1/2  
6 mth Euro 5 14 1/4-14 1/2

## Move to end concert party share dealing

The Government yesterday said it was considering a move to end concert party share dealing. Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary at the Department of Trade, told the Lords that legislation would be introduced in the Companies Bill now going through Parliament to prevent the formation of concert parties—where two or more investors buy shares with the remediated intention of using them as one holding.

Last year the Trade Department said there was no parliamentary time to include "concert party" legislation. In "hitball", lawyers were arguing that no form of wording would provide a watertight base from which to prosecute.

However, the Government has come under severe pressure over the past few months. Both the Stock Exchange and the City are concerned that the City's ultimate regulatory authority—where behind planned amendments to the "concert party" legislation in this Bill.

## owater in US deal

Bovater Corporation has agreed in principle to sell its two and a half fibre trading interests to Cargill of Minneapolis for an undisclosed sum. Bovater is bidding \$A16m (\$1m) for the 54 per cent stake which it does not own. Its Australian associated company ESCOR.

Financial editor, page 17

## irine loan

The United States Export-Import Bank is likely to give approval next week to a \$289m (£123m) loan to Ansett Airlines of Australia, a company controlled by Rupert Murdoch, despite a 11 for on investigation into conditions of the loan by the Interior Ministry.

## lock issue

The City of Leeds is issuing a 25-year stock, the first corporation stock issue for two and a half years. The coupon is 12 1/2 per cent, the gross redemption yield is 13.82 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 17

## 150m Airbus order

America's Eastern Airlines has turned options for nine 300BA Airbus jets into firm orders worth £150m. Eastern is also taking options on a further 25 airbuses.

## iro charges up

National Girobank debit charges are to rise from 20p to 30p on accounts which are overdrawn. Customers with accounts in credit will continue to enjoy free banking.

## professional engineers

The Council of Engineering Institutions is expected to insist on a close tying of all chartered engineers to professional institutions membership when it meets with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, today.

Exasperation, page 17

## car sales slump

New vehicle registrations fell to their lowest level for five years last month. A total of 38,754 cars and other vehicles are registered, a drop of 21 per cent on February last year.

# Lira devaluation provokes criticism and fear of social tension

From John Earle  
Rome, March 23

The devaluation of the lira and record rise in the Italian discount rate today brought a chorus of criticisms and expressions of anxiety from Italian industry, banking and trade unions, increasing the prospect of social tension in the coming months.

Signor Walter Mandelli, vice-president (Confindustria) the confederation of private industry responsible for relations with the unions, said: "Companies will be faced with grave difficulties, meaning more bankruptcies and more out of work."

The effect of devaluation on exports be "just one small positive thing". The main defect was that no structural measures had been taken to right the economy.

Last night the cabinet approved a 6 per cent devaluation of the lira in the European Monetary System and an increase in the Bank of Italy's discount rate from 16.5 to 19 per cent. It also appealed for a temporary wage freeze for all public sector workers, and announced approval of the 1973-83 economic plan without, however, giving details.

Bankers held consultations today with new interest rates, which for ordinary borrowers were expected to rise to between 25 and 30 per cent. Signor Renato Buoncristiani, another industrialist, and vice-president of the association of building companies, said he

hoped that the discount rate rise would be of short duration, because "there is no nation in the world which can stand up to such interest rates for long."

Signor Nerio Nesi, chairman of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Italy's biggest bank, echoed the preoccupation of many that the measures taken were only monetary, and not structural. He feared that the package might yield further stagflation, and the central bank might be forced to intervene again in six months to defend the lira and the balance of payments.

The three big trade union confederations showed their discontent by organizing short protest meetings and work stoppages inside Milan factories.

Signor Luciano Lama, the Communist secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, said he was in complete disagreement because the measures would reduce capital investment, output, jobs and family savings.

Although it is uncertain how the government intends to act, the freeze may affect about three million workers, including teachers, civil servants, postal employees, telephoneists and railwaymen.

The executive committee of the Italian Banking Association said it would meet tomorrow to discuss an upward valuation of the official prime rate. The rate is expected to go up by 2.5 percentage points.

## UK exports may suffer

By David Hewson

The lira, which opened in the London foreign exchange markets at 2,312.5, closed at 2,342. But the fall is not likely to be reflected by cuts in the price of Italian goods in Britain at the moment, though United Kingdom exports may be hit by the resulting increase in price.

Fiat, the leading Italian company, which also imports Lancias, reacted cautiously to the devaluation. The company had lowered the price of its cars in the United Kingdom at the end of last year due to the strength of the pound. But a Fiat spokesman said yesterday that it was too early to make any predictions about further price cuts.

Manufacturers in the white

goods sector, who have been particularly successful in penetrating United Kingdom markets in recent years, are also unlikely to reduce any swift decisions on pricing.

Capital and consumer goods account for 40 per cent each of Italian imports to Britain with food, wine and other agricultural products making up the remaining 20 per cent. The total value of imports fell by 7 per cent last year to £2,311m.

Italian imports from the United Kingdom rose by 29 per cent during the same period to £1,899m. Machinery and transport equipment represents the most important sector, worth some £745m of goods last year, followed by manufactured goods (£533m), chemicals (£201m) and petroleum (£131m).

## Loan rate hopes spur the dollar

By Frances Williams

A sharp rise in the dollar, fuelled by increased tension in Poland and expectations of rises in American interest rates, pushed the newly devalued lira out of the foreign exchange limelight yesterday.

The dollar made most of its gains in Far Eastern markets and early European trading. Investors were nervous of Continental currencies, especially the Deutsche mark, against which the dollar is chiefly measured, because of political events in Poland.

In addition, on balance the market now believes that United States interest rates may have bottomed out, citing as pointers last Friday's announcement of a bigger than expected rise in the American money supply and the apparent determination of the Federal Reserve Board through its market operations to prevent interest rates declining further.

At one stage the dollar rose to over DM2.09 before easing back during the afternoon to close at DM2.0872, up over 2 pence from Friday's closing level of DM2.0852.

The pound opened sharply lower against the dollar at around \$2.2800 but soon regained lost ground to end the day at \$2.2495, down 160 points from Friday's closing level of \$2.2655.

Sunday's 6 per cent devaluation of the lira against the other currencies within the European Monetary System—only the third realignment in its two-year history—made little impression on the market, where it had been widely expected. It fell sharply against the strong dollar but lost only about 2 to 3 per cent against other leading currencies.

The lira's devaluation now puts renewed pressure on the Italian Government to trade close to its lower intervention point within the EMS.

The pound has been revalued by 19.7 per cent to 0.542122 against the European Currency Unit to bring its parity rate into line with changes in the other currencies after the lira devaluation.

Remaining supplies of the Government's medium dated tap stock, Exchequer 12 1/2 per cent 1990, were sold by the Government broker yesterday morning at £15.9-16 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 17

## Mr Lawson attacks 'gloom mongers'

By Our Economics Staff

The toughest defence yet of the Chancellor's recent Budget was launched yesterday by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Speaking at a conference of the Institute of Fiscal Studies, Mr Lawson denounced the "gloom-mongers" who had criticized the Budget for being too deflationary.

He asserted that the Budget was "not in any significant sense contradictory and that tentative signs of a recovery in output were beginning to appear. He was particularly scornful of the recent report by the Treasury Select Committee which was severely critical of the Government's handling of monetary policy."

The Government had reaffirmed its commitment to the Medium Term Financial Strategy which provided the only way to fight inflation. It should be possible to reduce the growth in money supply, while the new indexed bond would cut the cost of Government borrowing and give the authorities a way of influencing long-term interest rates directly rather than through short interest rates.

Most of Mr Lawson's speech was devoted

to arguing that the increased taxes announced in the Budget would not reduce the total level of output in the economy. Instead, Mr Lawson argued, they would redistribute a total level of output which would be unchanged. Companies would be better off and individuals would lose. Investment should benefit at the expense of consumption.

He argued that in an economy where there is a fixed money supply target, cutting the level of public borrowing does not significantly reduce output. This is because the Government can allow the private sector to borrow more.

He did concede that in the short term there would be a contractionary effect, but stressed that the Government expected output to be on a rising trend during 1981-82.

Mr Lawson also devoted some time to dealing with the worries which have recently been expressed that last year's sharp growth in the money supply would lead to higher inflation in 1982. This would not happen, he argued, because people had been rebuilding the value of the financial assets they have and would hold on to the money.

Mr Lawson also defended the decision not to increase personal income tax allowances. He claimed there was no inconsistency between this position and the prominent role which he played in Opposition in getting the Rooker-Wise amendment in favour of raising these allowances in line with inflation on to the statute book.

committee and by some economic commentators that it was possible to show that the Budget would depress output by 2 per cent.

Such calculations, and others relating the planned reduction in inflation to an increase in unemployment were described as "nonsense".

They relied on an invalid use of the Treasury's model.

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## British Steel forms new company on Stanton & Staveley operation

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

Formation of the first of a limited number of new companies to run businesses based on the Stanton & Staveley disposal to the private sector was announced yesterday by the British Steel Corporation.

Details of a new Companies Act concern which will run the Stanton & Staveley operation has been announced by the British Steel Corporation. The new company (which is likely to adopt the existing name) will have its own board of directors reporting to the board of the BSC, in the same way that a private company board reported to its shareholders.

Similar company formations are expected to follow over the next few months and were fore-shadowed last month by Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, when he announced a £730m external financing limit for BSC in the new financial year.

The corporation is also understood to be planning formation of a similar private, sector-style concern to run its works, which employ almost 4,500 workers. At the end of last week the company announced that 300 workers would be made redundant in a works producing spun grey iron pipes and over last year almost 1,000 workers were made redundant.

A spokesman at the works said the proposed new company (which is likely to adopt the existing name) will have its own board of directors reporting to the board of the BSC, in the same way that a private company board reported to its shareholders.

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Financial Editor, page 17

## Lloyd's Bill amended

By Richard Allen

Insurance Correspondent

Lloyd's has agreed to eleven hour changes in its draft Bill to improve self-regulation in the Lloyd's market insurance market. And it hopes that Conservative opposition will be muted when it comes to the Commons for its second reading tonight.

The Lloyd's committee has agreed to the inclusion of new paragraphs designed to tighten up procedures for tackling fraud. These and other changes are to be revealed at the outset of tonight's debate by Sir Graham Page, Conservative, Crosby, Merseyside.

Lloyd's officials hope that the changes proposed will be sufficient to win over a group of at least 20 Conservative MPs who were threatening to resist the Bill's progress.

Sir Graham will also give an undertaking that the Bill's controversial Clause 11, which would have the effect of giving Lloyd's ruling council a blanket indemnity against legal action, will be rewritten in committee.

The new clause will ensure that any by-law concerning immunity will not become operative until it has been approved by both Houses of Parliament. Such immunity will also only apply to claims for damages by members of Lloyd's.

Another undertaking concerns the number of external members underwriting names who do not work in Lloyd's—to be represented on a new ruling council. Lloyd's has agreed that the figure should be increased from six to eight.

If successful this evening the Bill could still face opposition at the committee stage as a result of a petition lodged against it by two Lloyd's underwriting members. One of their chief complaints concerns the absence of any clause in the Bill covering the proposed divestment by insurance brokers of their underwriting interests in the market.

But Sir Graham hopes to allay MPs' fears on this point tonight.

## UN sounds alarm on food prices

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, March 23

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has given a warning that rising food prices represent "a potential source of inflation which in the short run may become more serious than oil."

Because of bad harvests in Russia, Eastern Europe, Australia and China in conjunction with low agricultural stocks, further sub-normal harvests this year could "cause the kind of increases in grain prices that played a substantial role in the 1973-74 inflationary surge," the commission says in its latest survey.

However, oil remained the most important and also most uncertain factor in predicting inflation trends, particularly because of the possibility of unforeseen supply disruptions.

There was no assurance that slow economic growth would mean building up of safety margins against such disruption, since oil producers might simply react to weakened demand by reducing production rather than prices.

With economic stagnation continuing in Western industrialized countries, a further rise in unemployment was indicated. Individual unemployment was likely to be of longer duration.

"Those developments severely strain the fabric of society and place a heavy obligation on present restrictive economic policies to show that the costs of this strategy will be worth while in terms of deferred social welfare," the survey comments. This applied particularly to the United Kingdom which it describes as representing "a very severe test case of monetarist policies."

Commodity prices were unlikely to lag behind the recovery of manufactured prices as the aid after the earlier oil crises.

## Shipbuilders in talks on redundancies

By Donald Macintyre

Shipbuilders and union leaders are to hold top level talks tomorrow on job cuts, after indications that about 600 fewer workers than planned so far have volunteered to leave their jobs.

They will discuss a restructuring plan—which was first outlined late last year—in the light of the apparent shortfall on redundancy targets.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions reaffirmed its management three weeks ago that while it backed efforts to deflect the reduction of 2,600 jobs in total by voluntary means it would resist compulsory redundancies.

The original target of 3,200 has been reduced by about 600 after the reprieve for half the

workforce at the two Vosper Shipbuilders' dry docks in Southampton.

No official figures were released last night, but Cammell Laird, Tyne Shiprepair and Vosper, are thought to be among the yards which have fallen short of the jobs targets.

There is still a week to go until the deadline, but no conflict is expected, particularly in the climate of the industry's delicate pay negotiations.

The unions yesterday reaffirmed their rejection of the present offer to 70,000 manual workers and staff of 5 per cent increases tied to tough productivity conditions.

The pay talks were adjourned last night in the expectation that an improved offer will be tabled by British Shipbuilders management this morning.



## Inveresk Group

Recommended Proposals from Georgia-Pacific Corporation

Stockholders' Meetings  
30th March, 1981

**STOCKHOLDERS ARE REMINDED THAT IF THEY DO NOT APPROVE THE SCHEME BY THE REQUISITE MAJORITY, GEORGIA-PACIFIC'S PROPOSALS WILL IMMEDIATELY LAPSE.**

**STOCKHOLDERS ARE URGED TO COMPLETE THE PROXY CARDS AND POST THEM IMMEDIATELY.**

Proxy cards may also be delivered by hand to  
**S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,**  
30 Gresham Street, London EC2  
before 3 p.m. on 27th March, 1981.

The Directors of Inveresk Group Limited and of Georgia-Pacific Corporation respectively have each taken reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed in this advertisement are fair and accurate and that no material facts have been omitted and accept responsibility accordingly. This advertisement is issued by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and Hill Samuel & Co. Limited on behalf of Inveresk Group Limited and of Georgia-Pacific Corporation respectively.

## PRICE CHANGES

| Rises                     | Falls                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| As Fisheries 6p to 55p    | Jardine M'son 12p to 193p    |
| Asst G. 4p to 52p         | Lambert & H'wth 7p to 48p    |
| Asstion Clark 12p to 116p | Oxley Printing 5p to 15p     |
| Lucky Oil 45p to 615p     | Petersen Zuchals 25p to 510p |
| Lorion Travel 15p to 225p | Websters Pub 5p to 38p       |

| Falls                    |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Arctura Bank 12p to 375p | Nat Westminster 7p to 346p |
| Asstfield 30p to 460p    | Pentos 12p to 312p         |
| Asst Gross 5p to 112p    | Saatchi 8p to 360p         |
| Asmo 12p to 305p         | Standard Tel 13p to 484p   |
| Asmo 12p to 305p         |                            |

## THE POUND

|                 | Bank    | Bank    | Bank            | Bank   |
|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------|
|                 | buys    | sells   | buys            | sells  |
| Australia \$    | 1.99    | 1.91    | Norway Kr       | 12.59  |
| Austria Sch     | 34.88   | 32.70   | Portugal Esc    | 128.00 |
| Belgium Fr      | 81.50   | 77.50   | South Africa Rd | 2.01   |
| Denmark Dkr     | 7.46    | 7.21    | Spain Ptas      | 165.00 |
| France Fr       | 15.37   | 14.57   | Sweden Kr       | 10.20  |
| Germany DM      | 11.40   | 10.90   | Switzerland Fr  | 4.45   |
| India Rs        | 4.86    | 4.62    | USA \$          | 2.30   |
| Italy Lira      | 2420.00 | 2310.00 | Yugoslavia Dnr  | 80.50  |
| Japan Yen       | 488.00  | 468.00  |                 |        |
| Netherlands Gld | 5.38    | 5.12    |                 |        |

## Fund managers find out about their competitors

## A profile of pension schemes

Once a year pension fund managers have the chance to find out how well they square up to their competitors in respect of the hundred and one details that make up the average occupational pension scheme.

The National Association of Pension Funds has just published its sixth annual survey. It is a profile of 1,001 company pension schemes covering some £36.860m of assets.

The survey shows that the average pension scheme is managed by a company with an annual contribution income of £4,890m and paying out some £2,471m in benefits—pensions and death-in-service payments.

In the year of the controversial Scott Report on index-linked pensions, the survey's

contribution to the welter of statistics on the subject adds grist to the private sector mill. In the public sector, no fewer than 68 per cent of pension schemes guarantee to match the retail price index in the private sector only 2 per cent make a similar promise.

However, guarantees and actual increases in pensions are quite different things, and provided that the rate of inflation can be brought down to and held at a modest rate, the outlook for pensioners is more optimistic than critics of civil service and public sector schemes allow.

In the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 the rate of inflation was 17.7 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 16 per cent respectively; the

average percentage increase in pensions during those three years was 9.93 per cent, 7.71 per cent and 9.34 per cent. So pensioners in 1978 actually saw their cost of living fall.

Sociologists as well as statisticians will find straws to clutch at too. Is it the harsh impact of the recession which has created such a sudden leap in the number of pensioners tracked down by the survey—up from 1.76 million in 1979 to 2.3 million in 1980?

And why are widowers still such social outcasts? The proportion of funds paying out benefits to an able-bodied man deprived of his wife seems to be stuck forever at 25 per cent.

Margaret Stone





## China in 'crucial' EEC trade talks

China, whose recent cancellation of large foreign contracts has caused widespread concern in the West, is sending a party of officials to Europe this month for what the Chinese regard as "crucial" talks expanding trade with the European Community.

Mr Gu Mu, China's vice premier, will lead the 100-member delegation to a two week conference organized by the European Commission.

The delegation, which will include Bank of China officials, will meet representatives of some 300 European companies and banks as well as EEC commissioners and diplomats.

Nigeria cuts output

Nigeria has had to cut its oil output to about 1.8 million barrels a day from more than 2 million because of a surplus in the world market. Some customers have not renewed their contracts, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* said. The surplus also encouraged buyers to put up stronger resistance to premiums imposed by Kuwait.

Atlantic flights

Air passenger traffic between Europe and North America rose by only 1 per cent during 1980, the International Air Transport Association reported. This was the smallest rise since the recession years of 1974-75, when the traffic declined. In 1980, a total of 18.7m passengers were boarded by 46 airlines flying the Atlantic.

Curb on assets

Kenyan residents with assets abroad must transfer them to Kenya by the end of the year under a Central Bank order. Kenyan newspapers said the government had withdrawn exchange control exemptions which previously permitted residents to hold bank accounts, securities and other assets in foreign currencies.

No accord on tin

Prospects that a sixth international tin accord can be concluded this week in Geneva, were lessened as producing and consuming nations studied a new proposal developed late last week by Mr Peter Lee, chairman of the International Tin Council on structural and procedural changes in the ITC.

Japan waits for US

Japan would take no action on curbing vehicle exports to the United States until the Reagan Administration clearly defined its position on the United States-Japan trade problem. Mr Kijich Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary, said.

Unilever NV cuts jobs

Unilever NV, has confirmed it intends to shed 500 jobs in the course of 1981. The company has told Dutch trade unions it plans to cut 200 jobs in its meat processing plant at Oss. A further 300 jobs will go at Unilever's other subsidiaries in The Netherlands.

Shares suspended

St Joe Minerals Corporation, which has received a \$2,000m (£900m) bid from Seagram, yesterday asked for a halt to trading on the New York Stock market. An "important announcement" is expected after a board meeting today.

VWs for Egypt

Volkswagen of West Germany says it is near agreement with Egypt to build a \$40m (£17m) assembly plant near Alexandria. The plant would produce 10,000 Beetles a year from the end of 1983.

Interest rates rise

Australia has signalled general rises in interest rates by increasing the rate on Australian Savings Bonds. The new bonds will have an interest rate of 12.25 per cent, 0.75 per cent higher than the previous series.

Norway oil stocks

Norway's Petroleum Directorate estimates the country's total offshore recoverable reserves at 4,700m tonnes of oil equivalents. Proven recoverable reserves are assessed at 2,400m tonnes against 1,600m.

Iraq contract

BKMI Industrieanlagen, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Babcock, has won a 115m Deutsche mark (£25m) order from Iraq to extend a cement plant it supplied, earlier.

Oil imports down

Japan's crude oil imports fell 9.2 per cent in February to 117.4 million barrels from 129.34 million in January and were down 13.2 per cent from 135.30 million a year earlier.

India revalues

India's Reserve Bank has ordered a 1.3 per cent revaluation of the rupee against sterling to a new middle rate of 18.55 to the pound from 18.50.

Mortgage money available and more first-time buyers in the market

## House builders off to a good start

There is a new mood of cautious optimism among private house builders. Despite recent bad weather they are enjoying an encouraging start to 1981, but they are waiting anxiously to see whether the upturn in demand in January and February will be reversed by the effects of this month's Budget.

Mr Roger Humber, director of the House Builders Federation, said yesterday: "The overall effect of the Budget will be to take purchasing power out of the economy. This is generally not good for the house building market. Nor is it offset by the reduction in mortgage interest by one percentage point following the cut in minimum lending rate (MLR)."

Applications to the National House Building Council for inspections prior to the issue of insurance cover—traditionally a reliable indication of immediate building activity—totalled 6,600 in January. Last month they rose to 8,500 and returns for March were yesterday described as "so far encouraging".

These totals are not much larger than for the corresponding period of 1980, but they are well up on monthly returns in the second half of last year. In August, 1980, applications had slumped to 5,600.

Official figures published by the Department of the Environment support the view that there has been a marked improvement in activity since before Christmas. The number of houses for sale started in the three months up to and including January were 20 per cent up on the previous quarter.

The improvement comes after one of the worst years for the industry since the 1930s. Private houses started in 1980 totalled 98,400, more than 42,000 down on 1979. This decline coincided with an even greater fall in houses started for the public sector, which were down by more than 50 per cent to 53,600.

Public sector "starts" will decline further this year, and the health of the house-building industry, depends largely on its ability to compensate for this in the private sector. Mr Humber believes that there are now grounds for cautious confidence. He estimates that the industry could start work on between 115,000 and 120,000 homes for sale this year.

A state-of-trade inquiry conducted last month showed that the number of companies reporting an upturn in house purchase interest had increased from 10 per cent to more than a third. The number of companies planning to increase "starts" had trebled. The signs are "reasonably" exciting. Builders are particularly encouraged by the number of first-time buyers coming on to the streets. January and February are regarded by the building industry as crucial indicators for the coming year (quite why remains unclear, Mr Humber added). The omens, then, are good. Bovis Homes reports that the market is picking up after a year in the doldrums. In the third week of February 57 homes were sold—the best for three years.

John Huxley

## Tighter curb on state industries urged by Institute of Directors

By Patricia Tisdall

The Government's economic and industrial strategy is facing collapse because of "apparently unlimited subsidy of the nationalised industries and the impact of monopoly industry spending on the rest of the economy," the Institute of Directors says in a strategy document issued today.

It calls for a new government policy incorporating improved controls on nationalised industry spending and a timetable for the return of more state industries to the private sector.

While strongly supporting the Thatcher Government's philosophy, the directors' report is strongly critical of its implementation.

"The Government showed every sign of having been taken completely by surprise by British Leyland, of being unprepared to deal with the National Coal Board, and

of being prepared to open the Treasury's wallet to British Steel," it says.

It is even more critical of public sector performance where the gap with private industry grows wider daily. "Public sector prices are increasing at an annual rate of 27 per cent, private sector prices at the rate of 9 per cent. For every 12 redundancies in the private sector, the public sector is managing only one."

Civil Service employees enjoy on average longer holidays, a sick leave entitlement which many take up, and indexed pensions not available or affordable in the private sector. And thanks to comparative awards, the public sector is paid on average 6.3 per cent more than other workers.

Among examples of opportunities for denationalization, the institute urges the further removal of state-owned polices, putting services out to

contract, reducing state service to the bare minimum, and back of public sector assets.

"Instead of granting subsidies to the very organizations whose lack of success has caused the problem, the subsidy should go to individual or corporate investors whose custom the loss-making concern can attract on subsidized terms. That way the responsibility for raising the finance is with the investor, where it belongs, who has at least some incentive to dispose of unprofitably employed assets."

The Government should set a target for the sale of public sector assets of £2,000m a year, the institute says. This has already been recommended in a plan presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Free Enterprise the Only Way—*IOD message to Government, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ED price £3.*

## Saudis set industry deal terms

Riyadh, March 23.—Saudi Arabia will guarantee to sell a total of about 750,000 barrels a day of crude oil to foreign companies investing in its heavy industry projects.

Mr Abdulaziz Al-Zamil, vice-chairman of the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), said yesterday that the deal, which includes leading United States oil groups, had already been allowed to start buying their first consignments but others were still making delivery arrangements.

He said the contracts allowed the companies to buy 450 to 500 barrels a day of crude for every \$1m of equity investment in SABIC's petrochemical projects.

That is about half the amount Saudi Arabia was reported to be offering when the incentives policy was announced in 1974. The projects are all 50/50 joint ventures by SABIC and the foreign companies.—Reuters.

## Chemicals industry renews attack on energy costs

By Peter Hill

Energy intensive industries yesterday renewed their attacks on the Government's failure to redress disparity between United Kingdom and European energy prices.

Leaders of Britain's chemical industry called on Mrs Thatcher to initiate an "urgent reassessment" of the situation, while leaders from the private sector of the steel industry, expressed "total dissatisfaction" with the Government's recently announced energy package when they met Mr Norman Tebbit, the Minister of Industry yesterday.

In a letter to Mrs Thatcher, Mr David Horner, president of the Chemical Industries Association (CIA), said that unless British industry's present energy cost disadvantages were eliminated, there would be a continuing deterioration in the position of the United Kingdom's energy intensive industries.

In its detailed paper to the Prime Minister, set against the background of the recent energy task force report of the

National Economic Development Council and the Government's package announced in the Budget, the CIA said that the Government's response to the task force findings made it clear that ministers intended no significant reassessment of the present energy pricing policy.

It called on Mrs Thatcher to initiate a review of national strategies on manufacturing industry and its energy requirements.

The concern was further underlined when Mr Tebbit yesterday met Mr Peter Lee, president of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association and other private sector leaders.

The BISPA delegation expressed their dissatisfaction with the measures introduced and they reaffirmed their call for a cut in the heavy fuel oil tax which they considered to be a present heavy fuel oil prices were among the cheapest in Europe. Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that energy pricing policies would be subject to continuous review.

## Energy study finds that technology and resources will meet demand

A group covering several disciplines at the Institution of Applied Systems Analysis has concluded in an assessment of world energy over the next 50 years that the technology and resources will be available to meet the expected demand. But full use of all available energy sources, which include oil and gas, solar, renewables and nuclear, will be required.

The study has taken seven years to complete, and a summary of the findings entitled "Energy in a finite world" by Jean Andrieu, published by Harper & Row at £12.50, was published yesterday. Scientists from 20 nations took part in the project.

The world population is expected to double over the next 50 years and, even with only modest economic growth and substantial conservation, the energy demand is likely to expand to three or four times the level of today.

Dierier and more expensive fossil resources and large quantities of synthetic fuels will have to be developed, as well as both large-scale solar plants and nuclear breeder reactors.

Small-scale solar and renewable resources will play a growing role, but will be able to satisfy only a small fraction of the total demand during the next century.

Professors Wolf Haefele, a German scientist who is deputy director of the institute, led the study. The institute at Laxenburg, near Vienna is supported by scientific institutions in 17 countries including the Royal Society in London, the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and the United States National Academy of Sciences.

"By using a consistent model of worldwide energy supply and demand the study avoids the common tendency of separate national studies to assume that sufficient imports will always be available, without comparing the demands of all countries against the likely supplies," the institute says.

The main goal of the study was to identify strategies for the transition from a world reliant on oil and gas to one served by sustainable sources of energy. But it was found

that this could not be done within 50 years.

Instead, two transitions were identified. The first, from relatively cheap and clean conventional sources of oil and gas to more expensive and dirtier unconventional ones, will continue to the year 2030.

Liquid fuel supply is the "energy problem" which the study will increase through the exploitation of costlier and dirtier resources such as oil shales and tar sands, they will be insufficient to match the rapidly expanding demand for liquid fuels for transport.

Large quantities of coal will then have to be liquefied. Ninety per cent of world coal supplies are in the United States, the Soviet Union and China, and these nations will play a central role in the world market that will be needed to match supplies with demand.

The authors say that all future energy plans have their costs. Lower energy use implies more severe economic difficulties. Higher energy use permits greater economic development, but poses more severe environmental dangers.

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ate venture capital group based in Denver, Colorado, and funded by the NEB and Oxford Instruments.

Innotron's first product is a diagnostic instrument known as the Hydragamma 16, a micro-processor-controlled gamma counter. This is based on an idea of Professor Charles Chard of St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, a foundation shareholder in Innotron.

The company produced its first Hydragamma instruments 12 months ago. They proved to be faster and more reliable than conventional methods for measuring trace quantities of hormones and other substances in blood and urine samples requiring clinical diagnosis.

A distribution agreement was made with the American Scientific Products division of the American Hospital Supplies Corporation, and the instrument was launched on the British market last January.

The security threat contained in the new £50 note issued by the Bank of England last week is the result of research started more than two years ago at the Culham laboratory of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, near Abingdon.

The threat is cut by a micro-processor controlled laser which is manufactured in the United Kingdom by Electrolux Power Beam Products of Arlesey in Bedfordshire.

The details of the operation have been withheld for security reasons, but both Culham and the Bank of England are confident that the forgery of notes will become increasingly more difficult.

The thread is wider than that in other denominations of Bank of England notes and has one edge contoured in a regular pattern.

The development was carried out by Culham's laser applications group, which has been involved in the design and production of prototype laser systems for a range of different applications over the last decade.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

## BNOC in tanker link with Shell

By John Huxley

British National Oil Corporation is poised to extend its trading activities. It confirmed yesterday that it is negotiating with Shell to charter crude oil tankers.

The state-owned corporation intends using vessels, including very large crude carriers (VLCCs), to supply refinery customers on a delivered basis, which takes account of cost, insurance and freight charges.

Previously, almost all supplies have been made free on board (fob).

BNOC said that the departure would add considerably to the flexibility of its burgeoning trading activities. The cost would be "insignificant".

The move is likely to be seen by critics of state industries as further evidence of BNOC's self-aggrandisement, and comes at a time when government plans to allow the public to buy shares in the corporation appear to have encountered serious difficulties.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed.

It would not discuss details of negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf of Mexico, from some time in the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

N.V. ENGELSCHE-HOLLANDSCHE BELEGGENGS TRUST (English and Dutch Investment Trust) established in Amsterdam

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES (issued by Royal Exchange Assurance)

Notice is hereby given that a gross dividend on the Participation Certificates of £14.50 (four pounds fifty cents) will be payable in Sterling on or after 1st April 1981 to the holders of the certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend. The dividend will be payable as follows, subject to the provision of the appropriate Dutch law: (a) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (b) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (c) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (d) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (e) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (f) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (g) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (h) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (i) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (j) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (k) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (l) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; (m) to holders of certificates who are entitled to receive the dividend; 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## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Leeds activates a dormant market

Something stirred in the domestic fixed interest markets yesterday. After two years in hibernation the market in corporation stocks was presented with a £50m issue, by the City of Leeds.

Not only did Leeds come to market, it came to the market in style, producing the first 25 year corporation stock to be issued since the GLC took the plunge in 1967. The difference between then and now is that Leeds is having to pay a coupon of 13½ per cent, exactly double what the GLC paid.

Whether that is sensible on behalf of rate-payers time will tell. More cautious authorities may choose to wait and see how the government gets along with this week's index-linked issue before they decide how they should set about longer-term funding.

Despite the fall in the gilt-edged market yesterday, the underwriting seemed to go smoothly enough. The price had originally been set to give a 75p margin over the comparable gilt, whereas most stocks have recently been standing on yields that have been 45p or so higher. If the gilt market remains reasonably firm over the spring the stock should go well, given prospect of the two-month run in £10 paid form.

Meanwhile, the debate on the appropriate price for Friday's index-linked Treasury stock issue has been hot. In a paper strongly advocating the indexing of all long-term financial contracts, Mr A. D. Wilkie suggests that such a stock might need to yield around 4 per cent to be competitive with equities for a gross fund. And leading actuaries, R. Watson & Sons, advise pension fund clients to stagger their tenders, putting in only token bids above par and grading the rest of their tender to produce substantial bids in the £80-£85 area.

Willis Faber  
Pressure  
points

Willis Faber is a lone star among insurance brokers. It has actually increased profits during one of the toughest periods yet encountered in world insurance markets.

But a full-year improvement of 13 per cent to £19.4m compares with an interim rise of 19 per cent, so there has been a slowdown in the second half. Moreover, Willis seems as bullish as most of its rivals about short-term prospects as underwriting commissions contract in the face of competition among underwriters, and sterling's strength hits dollar earnings.

In fact, Willis owes much to a hefty increase of around a half in net interest receivable of £9m though its points out that internal statistics prove it does not hold on to cash scheduled for underwriters any longer than it need. High interest rates and improved systems were the major factors apparently.

If high interest rates and improved systems were major factors last year, then Willis's fortunes, like those of its rivals, hang more than ever on the interest rate conundrum this year. The fear is that rates internationally could drop sufficiently to dent interest receivable, but not sufficiently to encourage underwriters to lift premium rates and thus commissions.

So the group will be hard put to match last year's figures, although the shares should maintain their premium rating against the sector: at 296p now, they yield 5.3 per cent—less than all United Kingdom rivals—after a 9 per cent increase in the total payment and offer a fully taxed p/e ratio of almost 13.

Horizon Travel  
Aiming  
higher

Sterling's strength against most European currencies helped Horizon Travel to double profits last year. Profits were up from £3.8m to £7.4m while turnover increased by 45 per cent to £72.6m, reflecting price increases of 7 per cent.

This surpassed most optimistic expectations. The question of course is whether it is sustainable.

So far, in spite of the recession, Horizon has sold three-quarters of its summer capacity. Redundancy payments are a factor in some of the bookings, and capacity is likely to increase by about 5 per cent. So despite a downturn in winter bookings and the fuel surcharge levy, which is paid in US dollars, Horizon is looking for profits of around £10m this year even assuming some weakening in sterling.

One reason is that the group will start

operating from Gatwick, which accounts for a third of all British package tours, and it is stepping up activity at Luton thereby developing a foothold in the south east.

So, with a 50 per cent increase in the dividend to 5.25p gross (at which the shares yield 2.3 per cent at 224p) Horizon seems to be setting the pace for renewed interest in this sector of the market which may soon be joined by Intasun which is seeking a listing.

## Bowater

Shedding a  
lossmaker

Bowater's decision to withdraw from cotton trading brought a sigh of relief in the stock market though a 6p increase to 219p in the shares also had something to do with the bid for the rest of an Australian asset.

Bowater will receive more than £12m net asset value—the exact price is a secret—for the sale of the major part of the Ralli Group and the deal will also remove £50m of borrowings from the balance sheet, though



Lord Erroll of Hale, chairman of Bowater.

borrowings of the commodity trading companies should be seen in a different light from the rest of its debt. Indeed, Bowater shows them separately in the balance sheet.

Nevertheless, the stock market has always been wary of this part of the business and its balance sheet implications. So the sale should help market sentiment towards the group, quite apart from the fact that it is getting rid of losses which have been running at £6m a year.

## Paterson Zochonis

As Nigeria  
booms...

In raising interim profits by 37 per cent to £12.2m, Paterson Zochonis fulfills the promise which became of the second half of last year. It now looks set to make £27m this year, against £21.8m.

Nigeria again produced the big profits. As its oil economy booms, it seems hard for a company like Paterson to go wrong. Profits related directly or indirectly to Nigeria are rising and probably more than the 65 per cent of sales now come from there.

Paterson is now increasing its interim dividend by 11 per cent to 5.7p a share gross. Cover on a full year payment of 16.6p gross would be around 4.5 times. On last night's price of 510p up 25p, the prospective yield is 3.3 per cent. So there is room to improve the payout.

Figures from Clydesdale Bank, Midland's wholly-owned subsidiary, underline pressures on Scottish banking's profitability which may have influenced Royal Bank of Scotland's decision to jump into bed with Standard Chartered.

Traditionally, the most profitable of the Scottish clearers because of its lower level of currency deposits and its branch concentration in the affluent Aberdeen area, Clydesdale's pretax profits fell by a fifth to £24.5m last year, compared with Royal Bank's marginally higher profits for its September year-end.

Part of the reason for this lacklustre showing lies in higher bad debt provisions after the small reduction in 1979, and this accounts for a "material" slice of the £6m setback. But after lagging behind the London clearers on costs, these have now started to rise horrifyingly. Meanwhile, Clydesdale's cost of money has shot up with the erosion of cheaper current account deposits having to be made up on more expensive money market funds to cope with the 19 per cent rise in advances.

It is sometimes instructive to discuss familiar questions in an unfamiliar context. It would be naive to suppose that a single weekend in deepest Surrey at a seminar organized by the Franco British Council would provide instant answers to the questions which perplex us all. But it helps to be forced to explain to a group of highly intelligent and experienced non-Brits why through British eyes there are such insuperable obstacles in the path of general agreement between the various elements of British society on whom needs to be done to produce industrial regeneration and a better life.

For when exposed to polite but Cartesian cross-examination, the failure of the British industrial and financial system to deliver collectively what each of the several parts would like to deliver individually becomes increasingly difficult to explain, let alone defend.

In the end, after such a weekend, one is of course left with a host of questions than answers. But even questions without answers have their constructive purpose. Here are some of those that were left running round this observer's mind at the end of a prolonged dialogue involving bankers, civil servants and

Industrialists from both the private and the public sector.

1. Why is it that, in a country crying out for better telephones and telecommunications or an improvement in its railway and motorway system, and where the private sector industries that would be involved are chronically short of orders and profits, the capital finance should not be forthcoming? The answer that a faster capital investment programme cannot be accommodated within a public sector borrowing requirement of £10,500m for 1981-2 does not seem terribly convincing in the presence of French capitalists who aver that the French system has found perfectly satisfactory ways of using private capital to produce an improved telephone system and a super-highway network.

2. How is it that, under a Government such as Mrs Thatcher's, strongly devoted to finding a private sector solution to any problem, International Computers Limited should have ended up as the latest command economy or lame duck, to be brought under Sir Keith Joseph's wings at the Department of Industry, while in the French equivalent case the private sector found a long-term solution? Why is it that the

major clearing banks, or BP and Shell, were not induced to see where their duty and long-term interest lay?

3. Still with ICL. If in due course its problems turn out to be transitory and it is sensible for a British company to fight for this corner of the computer and electronics market, will that not be an indication that financial institutions in the conventional marketplace tend to take a two to three-year view of industrial decisions which require a five to ten-year view?

It may be said that it is unfair to expect institutions that got their fingers burnt when they bought the Government's previous 25 per cent holding of ICL in 1979 to put up more money now. But is not their very justification an admission that investment managers quite properly by their own lights are bound to look at their short-term performance?

If that is the case, ought there not to be more institutions which are able to take a longer term view? And, incidentally, if ICL's problems since 1979, should not its institutional owners have been organized to ask the management about its responsibilities before now?

4. It is said that French banks are

at a disadvantage over English banks in that they have to operate inside a system of Roman, rather than common, law. Thus their ability to innovate is restricted because all new practices have to be permitted by law, whereas under our system anyone can do anything that is not expressly forbidden by law. But why, in that case, have the English clearing banks been so much less flexible in adapting to the needs of their industrial clients?

Our financial establishment is prone to reply that there is no shortage of finance for viable projects. On being asked to define a viable project it usually replies that it is one to which it is prudent to lend.

Yet, if the object of the total game is an expanding economy with a higher level of net effective new investment, rather than secure bank profits, ought not the banking system to adjust to industry rather more? One was left with the distinct impression (which doubtless the chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Banks will say is wholly unfounded) that the French deposit-taking banks have been over the years a good deal more entrepreneurial in their approach to their industrial customers.

## Tax havens: the Revenue goes fishing

The Inland Revenue has just announced that the deadline for submissions on its consultative documents on tax havens and company residence has been put back by three months to the end of June. For this small mercy the interested parties—tax lawyers and accountants, fund management groups and companies with subsidiaries overseas—have offered thanks; but they are thanks so tempered by caution, reserve, suspicion and plain fright that they have been almost inaudible.

The interested parties may not like the notion that new legislation could be scrambled through, but what really gives them the cold shudders is the idea that there should be any new legislation at all; and the way in which the Inland Revenue has opened its campaign has not reassured them in the least.

For there is no doubt that these consultative documents, under the aegis of a stiff fine, first inspection, turn out to be very curious on closer acquaintance. It is not what they do say that makes them odd: it is what they do not say.

For example, what the document on tax havens says is that, following the enactment of change controls in October 1979, there is a problem over section 482 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970. Section 482 is that part of the Act which prohibits companies, unless they are resident in the United Kingdom, from deducting losses or expenses incurred in carrying on their business in such a way as to gain themselves tax advantages.

The Inland Revenue's first line of defence against such inquiries is the argument, in this section that Treasury consent must be obtained for any change of company residence. Its second line of defence always used to be the exchange control regulations, which made it difficult for anyone to trans-

fer money abroad for any purpose without alerting all and sundry.

The second line of defence has gone and the Inland Revenue is now asking whether the first is "appropriate"; and, if not, given that its repeal would "seriously increase the risk of loss to the Exchequer by counterproductive measures, with what should it be replaced?

The Inland Revenue has come up with suggestions of

ment rather than central control.

The opposition to all this has been remarkably slow to surface—for reasons which will become obvious—but it undoubtedly exists. The suggestions are criticized, first, because they are thought to be unnecessary and, secondly, because they are thought to be counterproductive. Proponents of the first view point out that while the abolition of exchange

measures would be counterproductive—there are much more reticent in their complaints, but the gist of them is that the Inland Revenue is taking a tipper to a can of worms and that the worms will disappear at great speed as soon as their environment changes for the worse. The net result, they say, will be that the United Kingdom tax authorities, far from being the richer for the change, will see their revenue decline.

darkly about situations that none of us can check.

Then the proposed solutions are so vague, too. "The Inland Revenue says that it will provide a let-out for the income of companies resident in tax havens, which arises from genuine trading activities," one accountant says. "But the value of that depends on what sort of let-out it looks as though the Inland Revenue is just looking for information. If you write in on anything specific, they will come down on it."

The Inland Revenue takes a robust attitude to these fears and suspicions. "Every consultative document is in some manner a fishing expedition," it says, pointing out that the object of issuing them in the first place is to get people to complain about the things that are going to hurt.

The problem with these documents, though, is that the solutions they suggest are so imprecise, and so dependent on subjective judgment on the Revenue's part, that it is not possible to say on the information so far available what is going to hurt and what is not. An industry reeling under the impact of the Ramsay decision earlier this month (W. F. Ramsay versus the Inland Revenue Commissioners in which a flow of funds ruled against a tax avoidance scheme because of its overall purpose, while granting that it could not be faulted on its individual parts) is in no mood to give hostages to fortune.

As one accountant prepared to put in a careful submission pointing out that there is uncertainty, people tend to refrain from acting—and then the country as a whole loses out. The Inland Revenue has to stop and think the whole thing over, and then, more thoroughly if it wants a sensible response.

Adrienne Gleeson

The problem with the consultative documents is that the solutions they suggest are so imprecise and so dependent on subjective judgment that it is not possible to say what will hurt and what will not

its own on this score. In place of the blanket prohibition on transferring business abroad, except when it can be proved to the Treasury's satisfaction to be desirable, it suggests blanket taxation of that portion of the income and capital gains of companies resident in those countries with a "privileged tax system" which is attributable to United Kingdom residents unless the companies can prove that the income comes from "genuine trading activity".

A "privileged tax system" is defined as one in which a country does not tax income and/or capital gains or taxes them at a rate substantially lower than that applicable in the United Kingdom. As for company residence, under the Inland Revenue suggestions that would be redefined to depend on day-to-day manage-

controls has undoubtedly made corporate tax evasion easier, there is no proof that it has increased; and in any case coping with the consequences ought to be a matter of policing the existing rules more effectively.

As to company residence, they say that the suggested changes are not likely to bump up United Kingdom tax revenue at all. Any self-respecting adviser to a company seeking to avoid tax, they say, would have made certain that neither its central control nor its day-to-day management was located in the United Kingdom; and the only companies likely to be caught by legislation along the lines of the Inland Revenue's suggestions are those that would fall on existing legislation anyway.

Proponents of the second view—that the suggested

Hard evidence for this contention, however, is conspicuous by its absence, and even concrete examples are difficult to come by. This is not necessarily because there are none. It is because the tax avoidance industry is largely of the opinion that the Inland Revenue's consultative documents, far from reflecting a serious and carefully thought out attempt to cope with the tax evasion problems caused by the abolition of exchange controls, are in fact no more than bait. They think the Inland Revenue is on a fishing expedition.

Why? To begin with, it is because the problem is so loosely defined. The Inland Revenue "does not say explicitly what is bothering it", according to one of the interested parties. Another objects to the way in which "they hint

## Why Sir Keith is exasperated by the engineers

## Derek Harris

It was in January last year that Sir Monty Finiston presented to the Government the report of his committee of inquiry into the engineering profession and its relationship with manufacturing industry.

A key recommendation was that there should be a new watchdog body to bring professionals, educators and employers together to find ways of improving Britain's poor engineering performance.

Yet 15 months later the professional institutions are still bickering among themselves and arguing with the employers and the academics. So long has this gone on that Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, has been forced to call the institutions to a meeting today, for all the world like a weary headmaster dressing down the sixth form and telling them to pull their socks up.

Sir Keith has opted for a chartered body (to be called the Engineering Council)

rather than the statutory one urged by the Finiston inquiry. That ought to have made it easier to gain agreement from the various professional institutions.

The "consensus" clause in the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI).

It has not. The charter for the new council has gone through numerous drafts as the search for consensus has dragged wearily on.

Essentially, the institutions want to keep what they call self-regulation and what others more aptly have described as the privileges of an exclusive club. This is at the root of the resistance to change particularly by the smaller institutions, which in the most recent turn of events appear to have stymied joint attempts by the Engineering Employers Federation (EEF) and the four largest institutions in the disciplines of civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering to find a solution.

The key sticking point is whether the charter should clearly set out that a chartered engineer must be a member of an institution (except where a "consensus" clause is invoked). Sir Keith's advisers are firmly opposed to this. But the smaller institutions are adamant on the point, mainly because they are worried about losing members to the description income they represent.

Some institution leaders are not so dogmatic. If, as expected by the new Council, the institutions look after the monitoring of standards and accreditation it means that a professional engineer would at some point have to be processed by the appropriate body even if he were not a member.

But whether such relaxed attitudes can lead to a compromise acceptable to all the institutions remains doubtful. At the meeting today are expected to be virtually all the 16 institution members of the Council of Engineering Institutions, with the CEI itself also represented along with the Fellowship of Engineering and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, to which distinguished senior engineers belong. All will want their say and, if past performance is any guide, there will be clear disunity.

For the federal structure of the CEI, although improved, has always hobbled its decision making. Its reliance on financial support from its member institutions has been its other built-in weakness.

If today's meeting, or a day or two of cooling off, bring no solution, one of Sir Keith's options will be to abandon the whole affair. He said at the start that everything depended on securing a consensus.

The other option is to go ahead anyway with his chartered body, which would leave the CEI running its own register of engineers and dispensing the "Chartered Engineer" ("CEng") title, while the new Council set up a coordinating system bestowing a different title, probably that of "Registered Engineer".

That brings to mind Aneurin Bevan's remark (appropriately unkind) about "islands of anarchy in a sea of chaos".

If Sir Keith cannot bring himself to follow the statutory road, his only hope is to appoint the most influential names that he can recruit in order to create a powerful governing body for the new council. That, if the institutions stay outside, would not be easy.

## Business Diary: Card votes and Social Democrats • Scotland, the brace

How do the clearing banks view the launching on Thursday of the new Social Democratic Party?

With unfeigned delight, it might be imagined, on at least three grounds.

One is that the left of the Labour Party keeps on making noises about nationalizing clearing banks. Secondly, the Tories have brought in a windfall tax on bank profits.

NatWest chairman Robin Leigh-Pemberton and Lloyds' Sir Jeremy Morse are now lobbying to see that it does not become a fiscal fixture like the eighteenth-century, one-off impost—Income Tax.

Thirdly, the party is a new customer. You can pay your subscription through a local branch of the Midland, for instance. You can also pay through the main domestic clearing bank credit cards.

Barclayscard, whose average discount on transactions is 2.7 per cent, will not say whether the Social Democrats are getting above or below the average.

An Access spokesman (average commission 3 per cent) said he did not know and implied that if he did he would not tell me. Card commissions range between 1.75 and 5 per cent.

The Social Democrats are not available for comment until Thursday, if then.

Ladies first: Irene Hunter Forbes has become the first businesswoman to head an overseas trade mission for the Scottish Council. She is European area manager for Tally General Time of Strathleven and she



Mary Bell.

heads a mission which left for Finland yesterday.

With her and the 21 businesswomen in Helsinki is another woman, the mission manager, Mary Bell, who is with the Scottish Council's trade development department. Miss Bell is in turn the first woman, who was not a businesswoman, to head a Scottish Council overseas mission for in May last year she both led and managed a visit to Egypt.

This is the fifth time Mrs Hunter Forbes has been to Finland. It is also the 105th overseas drive by the Scottish Council's trade development department. The council, an independent self-body supported by business, the unions and local authorities, was set up 50 years ago at the height of the last, Great Slump.

owner a brand new engine. Personally, if I had such an engine and it was still working, I would hang on to it. Better the engine you know, . . .

Among the merrymakers at the Ritz Casino in London on Thursday will be those invited to what appears to be a stag party for Sir Max Joseph. The board of Grand Met, the hotels, food and brewing empire which the 70-year-old Sir Max chairs, is choosing the boss and a few of his selected friends to an evening which will mark the knighthood he received in the New Year's Honours list.



Irene Hunter Forbes.

"The fact that it is an all-male evening is a matter of coincidence," according to one of the knight's staff. With Grand Met holding the management contract for the casino, however, the chaps will obviously be on their best behaviour.

Sir Max has appeared for many years to be a likely candidate for a knighthood, but only recently did this unassuming man allow his name to go forward.

The Post Office, under threat from the competition of private courier services, has woken up belatedly to the advantages of the motor cycle in speeding up mail deliveries. A fleet of radio-controlled bikes is to carry Expresspost letters and parcels.

Private courier services have been using radio controlled motor cycles for years to carry parcels and packets at high speed. But not the Post Office, where, according to a spokesman, they have been kept only for telegrams.

The arrival last year of Ron Dearing as chairman and the intention of Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph to liberalize private delivery services has changed the Royal Mail's private mind. Once the Telecommunications Bill, now through committee in the Commons, becomes law, private couriers freed from the postal monopoly, will be allowed to carry letters, as well as parcels, legally, provided that they charge at least £1 a go.

The first team of 20 Post Office despatch riders began revving up yesterday. Each is to receive three weeks' instruction—from a team which includes the motor cycle racing star Barry Sheene—before being loose a month from now.



Today's annual convention of the Institute of Directors is remarkable not only because it is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the institute's Royal Charter but also because the day will not see the presentation of some award or other by the Director-General, Walter Goldsmith.

There hardly seems to be a day of the year when the indefatigable Goldsmith is not handing out a gong to somebody, yet though an award is to be made today—a Mini Metro is to be raffled among those attending today's day at the Royal Albert Hall—the draw on the prize goes to be handled by the Duke of Kent.

This rare example of reticence above and beyond the call of duty on Goldsmith's part, should I feel, be commemorated in some way.

My suggestion is that, after the fashion of the film industry's "Oscars", "Business Awards" in general should be known as "Walters" or, better still, "Wallies."

Ross Davies

Crest Nicholson  
Limited

The industrial group with interests in property, optical products, pneumatic tubes, sports surfaces and marine services

## 25% Growth in Profits

|                                | 1979        | 1980        | Increase |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Sales                          | £43,120,000 | £48,408,000 | 12%      |
| Pre-tax profits                | 4,328,000   | 5,421,000   | 25%      |
| Earnings per share             | 15.12p      | 23.86p      | 58%      |
| Earnings per share fully taxed | 11.06p      | 13.47p      | 22%      |
| Dividends per share            | 4.08838p    | 4.60p       |          |

\* Increase in profits for the sixth consecutive year

\* 28% increase in dividend paid following 1 for 4 Rights Issue

\* 59% return on shareholders' funds

\* Continued significant growth expected in current year







"At a time when world conditions are uncertain and constantly changing, our development plans are matching the opportunities available"

RENEIGH FLEMINGTON, CHAIRMAN

The National Westminster Tower, the tallest building in Britain, and Headquarters of our International Banking Division.

## What we are doing for Businessmen

We have seen a fourfold increase in the volume of our Business Development Loans in the last three years and have had an encouraging response to our venture capital scheme. Our extensive overdraft facilities also remain a most flexible and economic source of finance for businesses.

We are particularly conscious of the pressures currently facing smaller firms and, as a component of our policy of support for small businesses, we held down rates of interest on our Business Development Loans during the first half of 1980 following the record rise in MLR to 17% in November 1979. In addition, we have recently begun publishing a quarterly 'Small Business Digest' aimed at showing firms how NatWest can help them make the most of their resources and potential.

Our service to the farming community and agricultural industry generally is being extended. Our Growcash finance scheme, launched in 1979 to provide farmers with working capital items, has proved most successful. The Agricultural Machinery Syndicated Loan Scheme which was introduced during the year, enables farmers and growers to pool their resources and obtain cheaper finance.

We intend to continue to offer a very wide range of financial services and facilities on competitive and attractive terms and to adapt these as our customers' needs change with the changing environment.

### Salient Points from the Chairman's Statement to Shareholders

While it would have been better that the price of money should not have had to be so high in the year under review, it is not consistent with a resolute anti-inflationary policy that interest rates should be persistently lower than the rate of inflation. For this, the Government's interest rates policy must command respect.

The growth in the money supply on the scale which we have experienced on the one hand and the depth of recession and level of unemployment on the other pose a contradiction which must call in question the validity of the methods and measurements hitherto employed and justify the new approach towards monetary control. A suitable flexibility without excessive volatility in interest rates will be testingly hard to find, and we are pleased to be making our contribution to the discussions with the authorities on this topic and on the new approaches to banking supervision, capital adequacy, liquidity and foreign exchange dealing.

## What we are doing for our Personal Customers

In 1980 we continued to expand the already wide range of services available to our personal customers. For our depositors, we launched the three-month and six-month NatWest Investment Account schemes offering high rates of interest which have proved to be extremely popular. For house buyers our Home Loans scheme offers mortgages from £10,000 to £100,000. This scheme has also been well received. The NatWest Servicefill is another growing service. Some 250 are now in operation, the largest number available on a 24-hour basis from any bank in the UK. Substantial extension of the network is planned for 1981 and onwards.

Another technological advance to improve customer service is the installation of computer terminals on branch counters. Forty of these are already in operation, with more planned, and connected to the latest note-dispensing equipment they are helping to speed up cash withdrawals considerably.

Through 1980, we have continued to adapt and innovate to meet the changing needs of our customers and of society in general. We shall continue to do so, providing the breadth and quality of service appropriate for a leading worldwide banking organisation.

## What we are doing Overseas

Our International Division's 49% increase in its contribution to Group profits reflects the soundness of our policy of careful selection of overseas markets. This enables us to maintain a good growth despite the present difficult and competitive conditions. Our branches in key financial centres throughout the world are growing in strength. These, together with our strategically situated subsidiaries and affiliates, handle growing volumes of money transmission activities and are taking on an increasingly active role in arranging all sorts of finance, particularly for major export contracts.

Our new Syndications Unit, involved in the eurocurrency loan market, is among the leaders in this field. Another new facility is a deposit service denominated in a mix of currencies, known as Special Drawing Rights, and we shall be developing this further.

Much progress has been made during 1980 in the integration of the National Bank of North America within the Group. In Germany, we have acquired the outstanding equity in Global Bank, while in Switzerland our subsidiary Handelsbank NW celebrated its Golden Jubilee. During the year, we also finalised plans to decentralise our operations in the Western Pacific to a new executive office in Singapore.

### Figures taken from the Group's Accounts 1980

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Ordinary share capital                                | £235 million    |
| Reserves  | £1,566 million  |
| Current, deposit and other accounts                   | £31,820 million |
| Advances  | £22,319 million |
| Group profit after allocation to staff profit sharing | £410 million    |
| Tax   | £92 million     |
| Retained profit                                       | £259 million    |

Copies of the Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement, may be obtained from the Secretary's Office, National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

High rates of inflation and interest are not confined to the United Kingdom. They are spreading through many countries, not least in the United States with the resultant impact on the eurodollar market. Uncertainties, consequent on this, can increase demand for our services but they do provide a difficult forum in which to do international business; in such circumstances the figure I have quoted for the contribution from our international operations to Group profit is very commendable.

The situation in the United Kingdom has perhaps tempted us to overlook that the state of recession is, in fact, worldwide and has deepened throughout the year. Nevertheless, inflationary pressures have remained high, mainly as a result of increases in oil prices, and governments in the industrialised world have, for the most part, persevered with firm monetary policies. It may well be that inflation will ease in 1981 but the renewed upward trend in oil prices and the Gulf War will not help to reduce inflationary pressures or to allow an improvement in the already poor growth prospects in the world economy.

**National Westminster Bank Group**  
One of the world's leading banks



(c) calls, 13-14: seven days, \$13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; one month, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; three months, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; six months, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

## Markets

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Australia    | 1.9090-1.9240   |
| Bahrain      | 0.8440-0.8470   |
| Finland      | 9.03-9.07       |
| Greece       | 113.25-115.25   |
| Hongkong     | 11.7860-11.8260 |
| Iran         | not available   |
| Kuwait       | 0.6123-0.6128   |
| Malaysia     | 5.0655-5.0955   |
| Mexico       | 52.25-53.75     |
| New Zealand  | 2.4175-2.4375   |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.5065-7.5365   |
| Singapore    | 4.67-4.70       |
| South Africa | 1.1110-1.1260   |

[illegible]

| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
|---------|-----|------|-------|---------|-----|------|-------|---------|-----|------|-------|---------|-----|------|-------|---------|-----|------|-------|
| High    | Low | Open | Close | High    | Low | Open | Close | High    | Low | Open | Close | High    | Low | Open | Close | High    | Low | Open | Close |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |
| 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       | 1980-81 |     |      |       |         |     |      |       |



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, March 16. Dealings End, March 27. § Contango Day, March 30. Settlement Day, April 1.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

| High Low Stock |    |      |     |      |     |   |       |       |  | Price Change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Div Yld |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P/E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------|----|------|-----|------|-----|---|-------|-------|--|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| BRITISH FUNDS  |    |      |     |      |     |   |       |       |  | Price Change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Div Yld |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P/E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SHORTS         |    |      |     |      |     |   |       |       |  | Price Change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Div Yld |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P/E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9841           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9842           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9843           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9844           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9845           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9846           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9847           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9848           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9849           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9850           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9851           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9852           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9853           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9854           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9855           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9856           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9857           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9858           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9859           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9860           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9861           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9862           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9863           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9864           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9865           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9866           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9867           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9868           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9869           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9870           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9871           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9872           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9873           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9874           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9875           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9876           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9877           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9878           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9879           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9880           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9881           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9882           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9883           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9884           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9885           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9886           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9887           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9888           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9889           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9890           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9891           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9892           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9893           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9894           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9895           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9896           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9897           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9898           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9899           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9900           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9901           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9902           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9903           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9904           | 91 | Each | 84% | 1981 | 95% | c | 8.318 | 13.31 |  |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



# Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's  
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Tuesday, 24 March at 11 a.m.  
IMPORTANT ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS. Catalogue 43.  
Wednesday, 25 March at 11 a.m.  
PRINTED MUSIC AND FINE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Catalogue 41.50.  
Wednesday, 25 March at 11 a.m.  
FINE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER. Catalogue 42.50.  
Thursday, 26 March at 11 a.m.  
FINE FRENCH FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART AND TAPESTRIES. Catalogue 44.50.  
Thursday, 26 March at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.  
VINTAGE PORT, MADEIRA, SHERRY, COGNAC AND BORDEAUX. Catalogue 60p.  
Friday, 27 March at 10.30 a.m.  
IMPORTANT ENGLISH PICTURES. Catalogue 47.  
Monday, 30 March at 6.30 p.m.  
TWENTY-EIGHT WORKS FROM THE EDWARD JAMES COLLECTION. Catalogue 47.  
Monday, 30 March at 7 p.m. approximately  
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue 49.  
Tuesday, 31 March at 10.30 a.m.  
FINE MINIATURES AND OBJECTS OF ART. Catalogue 45.  
Tuesday, 31 March at 11 a.m.  
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue 45.  
Tuesday, 31 March at 2.30 p.m.  
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Catalogue 44.50.  
CHARITY SALE  
Thursday, 26 March at 7 p.m.  
WINE TRADE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. SALE OF WINE. Catalogue 60p.

IN BRIGHTON  
AT THE BRIGHTON & HOVE ENGINEERING  
off North Road, Hove, East Sussex. Tel: (0273) 559583  
Monday, 6 April at 2 p.m.  
FINE FULL SIZE AND MODEL STEAM ENGINES, LOCOMOTIVES AND SHIP MODELS. Catalogue 44.

SUNDAY VIEW  
Christie's King Street will be open on Sunday, 29 March from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for a special view of the Twenty-eight Works from the Edward James Collection. Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings, Watercolours and Sculpture.

OVERSEAS SALES  
IN AMSTERDAM  
AT ROKIN 85  
Thursday, 26 March at 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
SILVER AND JEWELLERY. Catalogue 43.  
AT THE EXHIBITION ROOMS  
AT ART ET AMICITIAE, ROKIN 112  
Thursday, 9 April at 10 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m.  
PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS FROM THE 16th TO 20th CENTURIES. Catalogue 43.  
Thursday, 9 April at 2.30 p.m.  
and Friday, 10 April at 10.30 a.m.  
FURNITURE, CLOCKS, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue 43.

IN ROME  
AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELOTTI  
Thursday, 26 March at 4 p.m.  
FURNITURE, CLOCKS, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue 42.

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Wednesday, 22 April at 10.30 a.m.  
LOCAL, RAILWAY, REVENUE AND SPECIAL TAX STAMPS  
Thursday, 23 April at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.  
LATIN AMERICA WITH RARE COLOMBIA PREPHILATELICALY AND CLASSICS: PERU WITH PRESTAMP AND UNTERKANTEN MAIL, FLAVIA, SALVADOR AND URUGUAY

IN BOURNEMOUTH  
At the Auction House, 39 Poole Hill  
Wednesday, 1 April at 2 p.m.  
and Thursday, 2 April at 9.30 a.m.  
COLLECTIONS OF EUROPE AND OVERSEAS. ALSO GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH EMPIRE  
Wednesday, 29 April at 1.30 p.m.  
and Thursday, 30 April at 10 a.m.  
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Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 24th March at 11 am  
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, LITERARY MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS Cat. £3.50

Wednesday 25th March at 10 am and 2.30 pm at the Conduit Street, 26 Conduit Street, W1  
FINE WINES, SPIRITS AND VINTAGE PORT Cat. £1

Wednesday 25th March at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
IMPORTANT 19th CENTURY EUROPEAN PAINTINGS Cat. (314 illus.) £10

Thursday 26th March at 10.30 am  
POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE 1914-18 WAR Cat. (58 illus.) £1.50

Thursday 26th March at 2 pm  
POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS Cat. (109 illus.) £2.50

Thursday 26th March at 2.30 pm  
IMPORTANT 19th CENTURY EUROPEAN DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS Cat. (125 illus.) £3.50

Friday 27th March at 10.30 am  
IMPORTANT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Cat. (54 illus.) £3.50

Friday 27th March at 10.30 am  
POSTAGE STAMPS OF RHODESIA Cat. (168 illus.) £1.50

Friday 27th March at 2 pm  
POSTAGE STAMPS OF MONGOLIA Cat. (47 illus.) £1.50

Monday 30th March at 10.30 am and 2 pm  
PRIMITIVE WORKS OF ART Cat. (148 illus.) £4.50

Other salerooms and offices: Bournemouth (0202) 294435/6; Cambridge (0223) 676245; Cheltenham (0242) 510500; Chester (0244) 315531; Edinburgh (031) 226 7201; Glasgow (041) 221 4817; Harrogate (0439) 501466; Pulborough (07982) 3331; Slane Drogheda 24401; Taunton (0823) 88441

## Sotheby's

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Monday 30th March at 11 am and 2 pm  
POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD Cat. (69 illus.) £2

Monday 30th March and following day at 11 am  
ATLAS, MAPS AND PRINTED BOOKS RELATING TO TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION Cat. £3

Tuesday 31st March at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
CHINESE CERAMICS, WORKS OF ART AND REFERENCE BOOKS Cat. (28 illus.) £1.50

Wednesday 25th March at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS Cat. (338 illus.) £5

Wednesday 25th March at 11 am  
SCULPTURE Cat. (55 illus.) £3.40

Thursday 26th March at 11 am  
GOOD CONTINENTAL CERAMICS Cat. (99 illus.) £4.75

Friday 27th March at 2.30 pm  
PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES AND RELATED MATERIAL Cat. (212 illus.) £3

Tuesday 31st March at 11 am  
GOOD VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS Cat. (183 illus.) £3

Chancery Lane  
115 Chancery Lane (Hodgson's Rooms), London WC2A 1PX Telephone: (01) 405 7258

Thursday 26th March and following day at 1 pm  
ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND RELATED DRAWINGS Cat. (32 illus.) £4

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from Catalogue Department, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

### Torquay

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., Torquay, Devon TQ2 5TG Telephone: (0803) 26277

Wednesday 25th April at 10.30 am  
18th, 19th and 20th CENTURY BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS, WATERCOLOURS, DRAWINGS, PRINTS AND MINIATURES Cat. £3

Bristol  
Bristol Exhibition Complex (Hall V), Canon's Road Telephone: (0272) 215180

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Saturday 4th April at 11 am  
VETERAN, VINTAGE AND SPECIAL INTEREST VEHICLES Cat. (32 illus.) £2

Zurich  
Hotel Baur au Lac Telephone: (01) 221 16 50

Friday 3rd April at 11 am  
A COLLECTION OF MEDIEVAL AND LATER METALWORK: THE PROPERTY OF MR. LOETS TEN CATE, MANY PIECES FORMERLY IN THE A.J.G. VERSTER COLLECTION Cat. £4.50

and at 2.30 pm  
EUROPEAN WORKS OF ART Cat. £4.50

and at 6.30 pm  
DRESSE DE LEBOLLES COLLECTION OF IRONWORK PART III Cat. £4.50

Amsterdam  
Sotheby Mak van Wasy B.V. 102 Rokin, 1012 KZ Amsterdam Telephone: (20) 24 615/6

Thursday 2nd April at 2 pm and 8 pm  
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Tuesday 24 March 1.30 p.m.  
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Wednesday, 25 March 11 a.m.  
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS  
Wednesday, 25 March 12 noon  
POT LIDS, FAIRINGS, GOSS AND COMMEMORATIVE CHINA  
Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and Morning of Sale until 11 a.m. Illustrated Catalogue 80p by post.  
Thursday, 26 March 11 a.m.  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
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Thursday, 26 March 11 a.m.  
POSTAGE STAMPS: GENERAL SALE  
Friday, 27 March 11 a.m.  
SILVER AND PLATE  
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post.  
Monday, 30 March 11 a.m.  
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS  
Monday, 30 March 2.30 p.m.  
FINE 19th and 20th CENTURY PICTURES  
Illustrated Catalogue £4.50 by post.  
Tuesday, 31 March 11 a.m.  
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS  
Illustrated Catalogue £1.75 by post.  
Tuesday, 31 March 2 p.m.  
GOOD CLOCKS AND WATCHES  
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